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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 178— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

VICEROY'S CABINET MEETS IN SIMLA.

Important Subjects For Consideration.

R. T. C. PERSONNEL AND MUSLIM AGITATION IN KASHMIR.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 29.

There was ameeting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge this afternoon. Mr. Woodhead, Acting Commerce Member who hands over the charge to Sir George Rainy on August 7 at Bombay and proceeds on leave to England was the first member to arrive at the Lodge.

PERSONNEL OF R.T.C. DELEGATION.

Discussions of the Viceroy's Executive Council are always regarded as a search but political circles of Simla attach great importance to this afternoon's meeting. It is believed that the date for the publication of the Personnel of the Minorities Sub-Committee would have been fixed to-day and an announcement is expected on Monday August 3, if not on Saturday August 1. Hope is expressed that the personnel of the Round Table Conference may be expected to be announced almost immediately.

There is satisfaction in the official circles at the reception given to the report of the Haig Committee on classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier. Mr. Haig is sailing on the 8th instant for London where, though he may be on leave, his advice may be sought on questions connected with the reforms particularly relating to the North-West Frontier.

SITUATION IN N. W. FRONTIER.

The situation in the North-West Frontier however, is causing anxiety particularly in view of the agitation of a few British Indian Muslim subjects from Simla.

To-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, coming as it did so soon after the publication of the resolutions announcing "the programme of bringing pressure upon British Government to rescue Muslims of Kashmir from the condition amounting to slavery", is believed would have taken some little notice of the recent events in Kashmir.

The editorial comments which appeared in the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore on Kashmir during the last few weeks have been subject of discussion in political circles of Simla. To what extent they been helpful in educating Simla time alone can show.

India's Right Of Equal Partnership

JAM SAHEB SPEAKS TO COMMONERS

LONDON, July 28.

All parties were represented at a crowded meeting of the members of the Commons which was addressed by the Jamsahib of Nawanagar. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the Jamsahib claimed with every patriotic Indian India's right of equal partnership in the Empire and expressed wholehearted approval of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact and continuation of the work of the Round Table Conference.

He explained why the Princes favoured Federation, and said that they did not desire to stand in the way of ordered progress of India on the lines of equality within the Empire. But, he added, they were determined to remain within the Empire.

Mr. Lansbury presided over the meeting.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Mr. Issac Foot and was seconded by Col. Lane-Fox.—Reuter.

BOMBAY C. I. D. SCOUR CITY FOR BITS OF EVIDENCE.

Sequel To Round-up Of "M. N. Roy" And Others.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES IN BOMBAY

Young German Lady Arrested In Lucknow To Be Deported?

More than a week has now passed since "Mr. Roy" was remanded into police custody and the only news that is vouchsafed to the press is that investigations are in progress and the case against the suspect is under preparation.

SCOTLAND YARD MEN ON WAY TO INDIA

It now transpires that as soon as "Mr. Roy" was arrested, the Bombay C. I. D. put themselves in communication with the Scotland Yard and probably some Scotland Yard men are on their way to India to help the Bombay police in their investigations.

Although the Bombay C. I. D. are said to be in possession of evidence to establish the identity of "Mr. Roy" the fact that the arrested man has refused to disclose his name adds piquancy to the situation and the case when it comes out in an open court promises to be very sensational.

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE ANYBODY

For the present "Mr. Roy" enjoys the custody of the Esplanade lock-up and it is said that he is not allowed to see anyone nor have interviews with anyone. According to the police "Mr. Roy" has so far expressed no desire to see a lawyer and arrange for his defence. Even his friends who engaged a lawyer, are it is stated not allowed to have access to him by the police.

A dramatic development which has occurred in connection with the round up of persons who are alleged to have harboured "Mr. Roy" is the dismissal of Dr. Y. G. Chitnis by the Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, where the doctor was employed.

Dr. Chitnis was arrested in Bombay simultaneously with "Mr. Roy" on the charge of harbouring the latter and was subsequently bailed out. Dr. Chitnis was connected with the Prarthana Samaj for some years and was officiating at the weekly divine services in the Samaj Hall and the Labour College.

SUMMARY JUDGMENT BY PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In the Samaj circles there is much criticism that the mere fact of the arrest of Dr. Chitnis was, it seems, sufficient for the authorities of the Samaj of which Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar is the guiding genius, to sit on judgment upon him and give him the sack. And surprise is expressed that the authorities that the matter of the dismissal of Dr. Chitnis could be kept in abeyance till the case against him was decided.

The authoritis right away found Dr. Chitnis "guilty" and dismissed him.

SEVERAL SEARCHES IN THE CITY

After the arrest of "Mr. Roy," the Bombay C. I. D. carried out several house searches, mainly of those persons who are suspected to have harboured him during his stay in Bombay.

A house at Nawiwadi, Thakurdwar, was searched but it is said nothing incriminating was found.

The residence of a young Bhatia lady at Laburnam Road was similarly searched but here also the police drew blank.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY TO BE DEPORTED?

A young and charming German lady Miss Geissler who came out to India some two or three weeks ago presumably, on a pleasure trip, is likely to be ordered to leave Indian shores by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The C. I. D. kept a close watch on the movements of Miss L. Geissler since her arrival in Bombay from Germany some time ago. Simultaneously with the Bombay arrests Miss Geissler was arrested at Lucknow in the palace of Raja of Kalakankar where she was a guest. She was bailed out and in Bombay she was interrogated by Mr. Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

LET US NOT RAKE UP PAST.

'Manchester Guardian's' Appeal To Mahatma.

LONDON, July 29.

"The avoidance of words and forms which allow extremists on either side to stir up ill-feeling, and the recognition that a settlement must be based on compromise between all interests, are the two essentials emphasised by "Manchester Guardian," to the peaceful issue of the forthcoming Round Table Conference.

The paper agrees that the principle of authority must be enshrined in the new Constitution but suggests that since Indian nationalism will continue to be aggressive as long as a vestige of British authority remains, it is worth considering whether the League of Nations can replace Parliament for some purposes where external authority has to be invoked.

Deprecating too narrow inquiry into past actions and motives, the "Guardian" urges Mahatma Gandhi not to expect British to be entirely careless of British interests but to take them as he finds them—"a Nation of Shopkeepers," who have learnt that it is impossible to force customers to buy, and that it pays us to be on good terms with them." But we will not take over India's debts or prohibit the export of cotton goods to India by way of reparation for the past injuries.—Reuter.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

Duleep's 109 Runs Out Of 312.

LONDON, July 29.

England, batting first in the second test match against New Zealand at Oval to-day, had made 312 for three wickets at the close, Duleepsinghji contributing 109.—Reuter.

VITHALBHAI PATEL

Operation Postponed Owing To Fever.

MADRAS, July 29.

Says a London cable in the "Hindu" that Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's operation for piles is postponed owing to his developing fever.

Over Rs. 12,000 Revenue Paid In Bardoli.

SEQUEL TO GANDHIJI'S TALK WITH COLLECTOR

SURAT, July 29.

The atmosphere at Bardoli has cleared perceptibly since Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Collector.

The only official now collecting revenue is the Talati or village officer, unassisted by the police or even a superior revenue officer.

Collections in Bardoli on 27th July totalled over Rs. 12,000 and were contributed by 43 villages of that Taluka, 8 of which formerly withheld payment under the belief that unauthorised arrears of last year were not to be paid.—A. P.

Lloyd George Operated Upon

KING'S PHYSICIAN PRESENT

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Lloyd George was successfully operated upon early this morning in his London home at Kensington.

Doctors present included the King's physician Lord Dawson of Penn and three others.

All members of the family were present in the adjoining room, Dame Margaret having hurried back from North Wales.—Reuter.

Economic Fellowship Of India And Lancashire

ANDREW'S HOPE FOR FUTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 29.

Rev. C. F. Andrews contributes to the "Manchester Guardian" the result of his recent inquiries regarding the industrial disaster caused in Lancashire by the decline the Indian trade. Giving the Lancashire side of the picture he concludes. "I cannot help wishing earnestly some method might be devised whereby the blow so suddenly struck might be lightened and the means found where by India and Lancashire, in human ways, could find together economic fellowship and replace economic boycott" says "Hindu" cable.

ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN

National Assembly Meets Regularly.

PESHAWAR, July 29.

The latest news from Kabul states that Abdul Ahad Khan has been appointed President of the National Assembly which has commenced regular sittings. Reports from both Eastern and Southern Provinces indicate that quiet prevails everywhere except for a little unrest at Ratawaz in Sulaiman Khel country.

Khassadar posts in Shinwari country have been evacuated by Government troops which are now being held by local Maliks. Two hundred recruits have been enrolled in the Afghan militia at Matun.—A. P.

EXILED AFGHAN PRINCE TO VISIT KABUL.

NAINITAL, July 29.

Prince Mohamed Musa, eldest son of the late Yakub Khan of Afghanistan, accompanied by his wife and son, Sardar Mohamed Ali Khan, are leaving Nainital on 30th July for a short visit to Kabul. They have been invited by King Nadir Shah.—A. P.

Foreign Cloth Dealers Sign Congress Pledge.

(BY MAIL).
BELGAUM, July 28.

Congress circles declare that almost all the foreign cloth merchants in Belgaum have, in the course of the last seven days, signed the Congress pledge and in consequence the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Belgaum which has been going on since July 10 has been stopped.

The work of sealing up the stocks of foreign cloth held by the local dealers is now going on.

It is understood that the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Nipani is to commence soon.—A. P.

GOGATE BROUGHT BACK TO POONA.

WATCH REPAIRER'S HOUSE SEACHED.

Complaints Against The Nizam's State Police

POONA, July 29.

Vasudeo Balwant Gogate, the alleged assailant of Sir Ernest Hotson, was brought back from Hyderabad, Deccan, this morning. He was placed by Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawalla, the investigating Officer, before Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, for a further remand which was granted, for five days.

Though Gogate made some complaints against the Hyderabad Police, he had nothing to say against the Poona Police.

The police searched the house of Mr. V. B. Karandikar, a watch repairer, yesterday. A copy of the Youth Leaguer's Bulletin dated August 1930 is reported to have been attached. The police also searched Karandikar's shop near Faraskhana.—A. P.

C. I D Investigations In Sholapur

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, July 28.

It is understood that one Dr. Gogte, a local medical practitioner who happens to be a cousin of His Excellency Sir Hotson's assailant, was examined by the C. I. P. Police and questions were asked as to the antecedents of the assailant.

PEOPLE DEMAND ABOLITION Of GRAIN-TAX IN JAIPUR.

20,000 Persons Wait Upon The Authorities

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CAPITAL

People Seething With Discontent While The Maharaja Is Away In Poona

(From A Correspondent.)
JAIPUR, July 27.

To register their emphatic protest against the Grain Tax some 10,000 citizens assembled in the Mahakama Khas to-day and demanded immediate abolition of the Grain Tax recently imposed by the State.

The authorities seem to have taken an extremely unwise course and flatly rejected the popular demand.

Immediately all the shops were closed and the city is observing complete hartal as a protest against the unbending attitude of the authorities. Traffic also is completely stopped.

The Maharaja has gone to Poona for the races.

POPULAR PROTEST AGAINST GRAIN TAX

20,000 Persons Wait Upon The Authorities

(From A Correspondent.)
JAIPUR, July 27.

Acute feeling of discontent prevails in the public due to imposition of a tax of six annas per maund on the import of grain in Jaipur from outside. On the 25th instant some 20,000 persons besieged the Mahekma Khas and demanded abolition of the taxes. All persuasions by the authorities failed. The tax has badly affected all the classes excepting a few grain merchants and Jagirdars. The price of grain has gone up by 30 per cent in one day.

MASS MEETING.

To-day a mass meeting of the citizens of Jaipur numbering about 20,000 was held in the Moti Katra Park under the presidentship of Maulvi Md. Khan Sahib. All the speakers, including Seth Durgalal Johri, Roopchand Lunia, demanded immediate abolition of the Black tax, and criticised the Government for their huge expenditure in paying high salaries to the foreigners in the State employ.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

The citizens of Jaipur assembled in this meeting are of opinion that (a) this tax on import of grain is an act of high-handed tyranny of the Jaipur bureaucracy; (b) that it has raised the price of bread of the masses, and (c) that it has adversely affected all the classes except a few grain merchants and Jagirdars under whose guidance the tax has been imposed. It is therefore resolved:—(A) that a strong public protest should be made against the imposition of the grain tax; (B) That a petition should be submitted to the Council of State for the immediate abolition of the tax; (C) That a deputation of the people should wait on the members of Mahekma Khas for the said purpose.

"MAC" TAKES OFF FOR CROYDON.

Berlin Conference Concludes.

RUGBY, July 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, concluded his visit to Berlin this morning.

Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius, with the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, were present when his aeroplane took off for Croydon. Two other Royal Air Force machines by special permission, accompanied him as escort. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, left Berlin for London via Calais last night. —B. O. W.

BRITISH MINISTER AT NANKING

RUGBY, July 29.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in China, arrived in Nanking yesterday for the purpose of impressing upon the Chinese Government the grave view which the British Government took of the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn, who was arrested by the military police on June 3 and was alive in their custody on June 11.—B. O. DW.

"TOWN FLOATING IN WATER"

Havoc In Dibrugarh.

DIBRUGARH, July 29.

What is locally described as a flood unprecedented in the history of the district visited the town and several villages in the interior between the evening of July 22 and the midnight of July 24. Dibrugarh presented the appearance of a town floating in water, and boats of different sizes plied in the streets, engaged in removing men and women with their belongings to places of safety or doing other form of rescue work. Water, however subsided in the course of the day on July 25, leaving several parts of the town covered with silt as much as nine inches deep. The streets were found strewn with carcases of goats and cows. Officials are taking every precaution against an outbreak of epidemic in the interior.

Smallchar, not far away from the town Charkolia Chapari, has been the worst sufferer, and many of the inhabitants have been brought to Dibrugarh in a motor launch, supplied by the local tea garden manager. They have been allowed to stay in the District European Club. No loss of life is yet reported, but on July 26 a woman aged about 20 and girl aged about 7, belonging to the above named Char were rescued by a boatman. The flood is reported to be due to a sudden rise of the river Brahmaputra and the damage is estimated at several lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

Sardars and Dumaidars Sabha, the Shivaji Maratha Society and the Council of the Deccan Education Society have, at their respective meetings condemned the dastardly attempt on the life of the Governor, offering their congratulations on his providential escape.—A. P.

BREACH OF TRUCE IN SIRSI-SIDDAPUR

Reinstated Village Officials Discharged

VICAROUS ATTACHMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, July 26

The revenue year is at its tag end. In the village of Bisalkop in Sirsi taluka where suspension of 2nd instalment of garden land has been declared one Subbayya Annabhat has been forced to pay Rs. 2/ out of Rs. 12 of the 2nd instalment. The same is the case with Shivabhat Narayanbhat who had to pay Rs. 6/ out of Rs. 24 of his 2nd instalment. In those 70 villages of Sirsi though the 2nd instalment of gardens is suspended, the authorities now say that the suspension is not applicable to temple property and to rich land lords. So that is a slow watering down and shattering of all hopes given.

WORSE HAPPENING.

Worse things are happening in Siddapur. Though Kelaginasasi and Halegubbi are villages which have been favoured, actual attachments were made for 2nd instalment of garden lands in the house of Ramappa Krishnayya Hegade on 15th July. A worse accentricity was shown in the case of Balgod Ganapati Temple, Firka Lambapur. The 2nd instalment had been suspended. Rs. 15 out of the 1st instalment were yet to be paid. On 8 July notice of forfeiture was issued. But on 7th July attachment were made in the house of the Punjari or the Priest though he protested and promised that he had to receive cash alowance of Rs. 16/ from Government and that he would pay as soon as he got it. But the officers did not heed it and attached a trunk and a kerosene tin.

VICARIOUS ATTACHMENTS.

Vicarious attachments are now almost a rule. Birgouda's house in Bilgi firka was attached for the revenue due from Ramayya Achyuta of Golekal. He is note tenant of the latter, since one year, nor does he owe anything

BREACH OF TRUCE.

News from Sirsi and Siddapur shows that Patels who had been reinstated on account of the truce are now again sought to be deprived of their Pateliship. Here are two cases.

Timmayya Hegade was sentenced on 27.11.30 under Ordinance 5 and 6 of 1930. He was released and took charge of his Pateliship of Byagadde and Doddahalli in Sirsi taluka. Now he has been asked to show cause (on 24-7-31) why he should not be discharged.

Another case is that of Laxminarayana Parashuramayya. He has not been convicted. But he had resigned. But according to a Government circular that those who had resigned should rejoin, he took charge of his Pateliship of Karekoppa and Maragundi villages. He has now been asked to hand over the charge to one Kannagouda Khemagouda on the plea that his resignation has been accepted.

Many Patels such as Shivaram Manjappa of Balikoppa (Siddapur) Ramayya Iggappa of Halgeri (Siddapur) have not been re-instated at all.

Meeting Banned By Police In Surat.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, July 29.

A meeting at Surat convened by Young Muslims Brotherhood and Bohra Educational Society in the Naginchand Hall was banned by the Police Great sensation and indignation prevails among the Mussalmans.

A CLASH WITH CONGRESSMEN AT VELLORE

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 29.

A clash between the Congress processionists and Muslims took place at Vellore to-day. Several Hindus were belaboured with sticks. Attempt made at retaliation by the Hindus was checked by the Congress appeals. Many shops remain closed as a protest against the outrage. The situation is now quiet.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—INFLUENCIAL, hard-working, and reliable agents for knitting goods. Apply with red stamp to the Manager, Das Knitting Works, Ludhiana.
A R5508

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure retail orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Salary Rs. 50/- plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp. J. R. PINTO & COMPANY, General Order Suppliers, Kodical Urwa, Mangalore, S. K.
A R5564

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, Matric or Under Graduate for Jamnabai Saraswati Mandir Ahmedabad. State Second Language and apply NANIBEN GAJJAR., Vanita Vishram, Bombay.
A R 5560

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for our Textile Factory, consisting of 24 Power Looms, a few Jacquards and other machines. Must be a thoroughly experienced man. Pay Rs. 150—10—200 Per Mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra.
A R5512

WANTED—Superintendent of Agents, District Organisers and Ordinary Agents on Rs. 150 per month or below with other allowances to introduce our famous Co-operative Insurance and Investment scheme of Rs. 2 per month limited to Rs. 100 only. Apply, THE ALL INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD. PATNA.
3292

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

FOR POONA RACES—Consult SAGITTARIUS at Kothari Mansion opposite G. P. O. or ring up No. 20009. Tips sold at popular prices.
P R 5567

AMERICAN COTTON MONDAY 8.91 and Tuesday 8.67 were the exact closing of our daily "Certainty" deposited in advance with "Evening News" on both days! All clients made good money once more! Refer this paper for our genuine Advertisements of Tips! To-day again cent per cent. "Certainty" Rupees Ten! Special Figure with safe-side Rupees Five! Don't waste your money! If you want sure returns give only one trial to PROFESSOR SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R 5571

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—To any community 2nd floor of Joshi Building on Khamballa Hill Road near Petit Sanatorium seven big rooms and lift. Write to Mr. Joshi same address phone 42657.
C R 5558

Property For Sale

A RUNNING CONCERN in good condition for Sale or on Lease, equipped with complete plants of Tablets making including lozonges Hypodermic, Ophthalmic and Coating Pills. Gelatine Capsules Drugs grinding-machine. Can be seen at Ganpat Rai Building, Gowalmandi, between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Sunday. Communicate with Post Box No. 58, LAHORE.
T R 5466

Educational

ENGLISH TAUGHT BY POST—Write for particulars to the PRINCIPAL, School of English, Box 20. POONA.
E R5578

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMAS in Rs. 5 by post. Apply with one anna stamp. PAITHANKER, P. O. Rajuri (POONA).
E R5463

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CONSULTATION on OBESITY INSANITY and ALCOHOLISM. Charge Rupees five only. Address B. SOUSA, Mapuca, Bardez, Goa.
M R5502

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Musjid Siding, No. 78, Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower, Bombay, on Thursday 30th July 1931, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1930.

(2) To elect Two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1931 and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

REUBEN SOLOMON,
Ag. Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July 1931 to 8th August, 1931, both days inclusive.
3346

THE MYSORE MATCH MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED, SHIMOGA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the premises of the Central Co-Operative Bank, Ltd., 1 IV Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore (City) on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1931, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
MOHAMED KHALEEL SHIRAZI & SONS,
Agents.
3318.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DEVCHAND MAKANJI JAGJIWAN MANECKCHAND, RAMCHAND MANECKCHAND and JAMNADAS HARAKHCHAND, of Bombay, the adult members of a Joint Hindu Family have contracted to sell to our client their property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land partly of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) and partly of Quit and Ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 250.79 square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bill and 220 square yards or thereabouts by actual measurement and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 69 and 678 New Nos. 668 and 5863, Old Survey No. 159 and New Survey No. 3598 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1274 part (Fort Division) together with all premises standing or lying thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 2152 and Street Nos. 279-81 and now Street Nos. 67-69, and which said premises are situate at Bazar Gate Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas Parmanandas and partly by the property of Nensey Thakersey, on or towards the West by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Khatao Makanji and partly by the property of Haridas Purshotum and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas Parmanandas.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3315.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 996 of 1931.
SHORT CAUSE.

(1) Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD., and (2) THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

SUJAWOODIN S A M-SOODIN ..... Defendant.

To,

SUJAWOODIN SAMSUDDIN,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 3,291-7-3 with interest and costs and interest on Judgment, please TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon when you are summoned to appear in the above Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the date beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 10th day of June 1931.

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3314.

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NADIAD OIL MILLS COY., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator at Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on the 31st day of August, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of having an explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also by determining by an Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of account and the documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof, and of the cash balance, if any, in the hands of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1931.

N.D. ADENWALLA,
Liquidator.
3317.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MASTAN TANK STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra Oka & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Hussein Imam the Administrator of the property and credits of Rehman Imam deceased the Mortgagor by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th October 1924, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 30th July 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land with the dwelling house at Mastan Tank Street, Bombay containing 130 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 509 and 44961, New Nos. 7762 and 11179, Old Survey Nos. 2537 and 2538 and New Survey No. 3994 and Cadastral Survey No. 1366, Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward Nos. 633 and 634 and Street No. 32 and 34-36.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Auction Sale of very valuable immoveable property at Jail Road, known as "Krishna Bhuvan" and belonging to the late Mr. Krishnaji Koncaji Contractor.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co. and others vs. Bai Anandibai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land with newly built building situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust Navroji Hill Estate, about 716 sq. yards. Street Nos. 36, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

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Dr. N.L. Burman
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(Balaji Road, Surat)
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HYDROCELE
Without Operation
in 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
28th July to 4th August,
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
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Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Two Crazy Clowns of "Rio Rita" and "The Cuckoos."
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
in
"HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE"
Radio's Comedy Bombshell.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WITTY, WISE, WICKED.
"CANARIES"
SOMETIMES SING"
Featuring
TOM WALLS and YVONNE ARNAUD.
A British and Dominion Film

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Spectacular Musical Show
"SALLY"
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing, Colour Picture.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10
JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
In
MANY A SLIP
ISN'T LOVE GRAND?
The Biggest Scream of The Year.

DON'T MISS MANY A SLIP
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

JUST FOR A SONG
A Mighty Super Attraction
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING
THE SHOW OF THE YEAR
PATHE CINEMA
NEXT WEEK

COMING COMING
Specially for Devasa Nights
THE
Bombay Gujrati Natak Company.
GRANT ROAD.
VICTORIA THEATRE
Will commence to perform its new Drama.
From SATURDAY, 8th August, 1931.
On the day and night of DEWASA, a Special Drama for Females will be staged.
Proprietor—BAPULAL B. NAYAK.

Commencing
Saturday, 1st

A love story that grips your heart a true record of Love, heroism, and court intrigues. Plots and counter plots.
A WAGER IN LOVE.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

IMPLEMENT WHITLEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Labour Leaders' Appeal To Government.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 27.

A largely attended meeting of the labourers of Madras was held last evening at the High Court Beach when a number of Labour leaders exhorted the workers belonging to different unions for a united endeavour to get the Government realise the need for giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

ADVANCE PROHIBITION.

Yesterday, the leaders of the fishermen community residing in Triplicane met to discuss the question of introducing prohibition among their community. After some discussion, they finally came to an understanding among themselves that no one should drink on pain of caste displeasure.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

N. U. T. EXAM. RESULTS.

The following students of the Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in the National Union of Teachers' Examinations 1931 have been declared successful. It will be noticed that six Distinctions, 30 First Class Certificates and 51 Second Class Certificates have been secured by the scholars of this College. The detailed results are as under:—

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
(First Class).
Nair C. Shiv, Mistry Jamnadas U., (Miss) Carrington T. E., T. R. Subramaniam, Gwynne Basil V., Bardi Homy, D. R., Dutta Nagendra B. S., Shah Laichand Manilal.
(Second Class).
Punagar Vistap Jehangir; Punagar Hormuzdiar Jehangir; Vijaykar Keshav Narayan; Mistry Thakorbhai Manibhai; Tamhane Dwarkanath Bhaurao; Basilio Anthony Joseph; Sethna Indrajit Gangadas; Tongaonkar P. G.; Mondkar Gajanan Purshottam; Dayal Manubhai Valabhdas; Bhukhanwala, Champaklal C.; (Miss) Khamoatta Hilla S.; Hafiz Mohammedbhai Khanbhai; Shah Gulabchand Bhawanji; Bhawe Lakshman Damoder; Mehta Kalidas Damji; Dhondy Khurshetji J.; Patrick Pais.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE:
(First Class).
Sethna Indrajit Gangadas; Mistry Jamnadas Uttamram; (Miss) Carrington, T.E.; Gwynne Basil Vivian; Arora Bhagwan Singh (with distinction).
(Second Class).
Punagar Vistap Jehangir; Punagar Hormuzdiar Jehangir; Vijayakar Keshav Narayan; Mistry Thakorbhai Manibhai; Tomhane Dwarkanath Bhaurao; (Miss) Khambatta Hilla S.; Hafiz Mahomed Khanbhai; Bhawe Lakshman Damoder; Mehta Kalidas Damji; Kanakia Jagjivan Mulidahr; Shroff Manubhai M.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS (First Class with Distinction.)
Punagar Vistap Jehangir; Punagar Hormuzdiar Jehangir; Mistry Jamnadas Uttamram; Doctor Momen Ahmadali; Gadhia Vallabhdas Mohanlal; Mondkar Gajanan Purushottam; Bharucha Nusserwanji Nanabhoy; Hafiz Mahomedbhai Khanbhai; Shah Gulabchand Bhawanji; Arora Bhagwan Singh; Salamt Kholamorad Bahman.
(Second Class).
Tamhane Dwarkanath Bhavrao; Subramaniam T. R.; Bhukhnawala Champaklal C.; Pandya Kishorilal Kanji; (Miss) Khambatta Hilla S.; Merchant Habib Hussein; Mehta Kalidas Damji; Dhondy Khurset J.; Bhaiya Ramkhilaven Gokul; Sovani Damoder Vinayak; Joseph St. Anne Eugenie Pais; A. C. Hendricks.

BANKING AND CURRENCY:
(First Class).
Gwynne Basil Vivian; Hafiz Mahomed Khanbhai; Dutta Nagendra B. S.
(Second Class).
Punagar Vistap Jehangir; Punagar Hormuzdiar; Vijayakar Keshav Narayan; Bhukhanwalla Champaklal C.; Miss Khambatta Hilla Sorabji.

COMMERCIAL LAW:
(First Class with Distinction.)
Shah Gulabchand Bhawanji.
(Second Class.)
Nair C. Shiv; Bhawe Lakshman Damoder; Dhondy Khursetji Jamshedji; Shroff Manubhai Manchhandbhai.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC:
(First Class with Distinction.)
Punagar Vistap Jehangir, Punagar Hormuzdiar Jehangir.
(Second Class).
Merchant Habib Hussein.

Rangoon.—John Tait, General Manager of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, who is representing Burma Chamber of Commerce in the local Legislative Council and the Rangoon Corporation Council has been returned to the Legislative Assembly to represent European constituency.

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ON KHADDAR

BY
DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.

In this handy booklet Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. The author illustrates by facts and figures the great advance the country has made by the step Mahatma Gandhi took by "exalting the question of Khaddar on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in the Congress platform and the platform of Swaraj" and the measures adopted for an effective boycott of foreign cloth.

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MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER. By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subscribers of "Indian Review" As. 10.

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Curtailment In Jute Production To Continue

The following is the weekly review issued by Messrs. Moosa and Co. dated Calcutta July 25:—

JUTE SHARES.

During the early part of the week both Howrahs and Kamarhattys continued to remain trong on account of buying by "Bears". "Bulls" in expectation of favourable result in the meeting on the 24th instant, continued to buy further and prices highest touched Tuesday last was Rs. 33-12 and Rs. 374 for Howrahs and Kamar hattys respectively. Since then a reaction has set in and prices had dropped lowest to Rs. 30-14 and Rs. 342 on Thursday. On Friday a general meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association was held and it was passed without opposition to continue the present working arrangements beyond December indefinitely until stocks were reduced to a low level. It is reported that three Indian mills did not attend the meeting and they are likely not to sign the new agreement.

There were very few transactions done in other shares besides the speculative counters. Shipments of hessians to America this month are likely to be large, but it is to be seen, whether the stocks in America will be reduced or not. Considering the trade conditions prevailing in other parts of the world, we do not expect any increase in consumption of gunnies and hessians for some time yet.

At the close speculative shares kept steady while other jute shares remained quiet.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessian market has ruled steady throughout week and values have advanced to some extent with sellers being reserved. There has been little demand from the consuming centres and the volume of business reported was small. Heavy goods market have attracted more interest and values show all round improvement and a fair business was done. Market closed steady. Futka market fluctuated as follows:—August dely hessians touched lowest during the week Rs. 7-1, highest touched Rs. 7-9 and closed at Rs. 7-8.

The prices for P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	7-6	9-10
Lowest at Rs.	7-6	9-10
Highest at Rs.	7-9	9-14
Closed at Rs.	7-8	9-12

RAW JUTE.

During the week market has ruled steady at the decline. There was no much demand from the consumers. The fluctuation in prices during the week was as follows:—Opened at Rs. 28-2, lowest touched Rs. 27-15, highest touched Rs. 29, and closed at Rs. 28-11.

COALS.

Dull conditions have continued to prevail in this section and a small business was transacted at low rates on the whole. Burrakur were on offer at Rs. 10-4 but at the close there were some buyers at this level. Bengal were marked down to Rs. 265. Burradhemo were dealt in upto Rs. 5 but at the close there were sellers at Rs. 4-14. Equitable are no better than Rs. 18-12. Katras Jherriah fetched Rs. 29-8. Mundulpore have changed hands at Rs. 4-6 but at the close buyers appeared considering the low level touched and rate improved to Rs. 4-12. Pench Valley were dealt in at Rs. 17-12. Raneegunge were taken at Rs. 31. East Indian recorded a deal at Rs. 10-4 cum-dividend of 1 shilling. Minto fetched Rs. 2.9. Among low prices shares Baraboni changed hands at Ans. 2, Bengal-Giridih at Rs. 1-6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fair business was reported in this section. Indian Iron and Steel were the popular feature and the price improved to Rs. 3-15 but on some selling they came down to Rs. 3-7 and towards the close again improved to Rs. 3-12. Bengal Iron were dealt in at Rs. 1-14. Among engineering shares only a deal was reported in Thornycrofts at Ans. 8. Only a few deals were reported in Electrical issues, Bengal Telephone (Ord.) at Rs. 8-10 and Bhagalpore Electrics at Rs. 6-4. In sugar shares New Savan Sugar improved to Rs. 5-12 and Samastipore Sugar were dealt in at Rs. 10.

Among other sections Midnapore Zemindary appreciated further to Rs. 69. Behar Rice changed hands at Rs. 2-2. There has been a good demand for Madan Theatres (Ord.) and were marked up to Rs. 2-2 A deal was reported in Upper India Couper Paper Mills at par. B. I. Corporation (Ord.) remained dull at Ans. 10 and Deferred shares at Ans. 8.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES

A fair business was put through in Jute Mills Preferences while other industrial preferences were mostly on offer. Burn and Co. (7 per cent. Pref.) changed hands at Rs. 98, Bengal Chemical (Pref.) at Rs. 10-8 and Bengal Telephone (Pref.) at Rs. 10-4.

A small business was reported in Jute Mills Debentures and Calcutta Port Trust and Municipal issues. Other Industrial debentures were on offer.

COTTONS.

A few deals were recorded in this section. Bengal Nagpur (Ard.) have changed hands at Rs. 15. Muir Mills were dealt in at Rs. 218-8 and Kesoram at Rs. 2-8. A transaction was reported in New Victoria (Ord.) at Rs. 1-4. Dunbar Cotton (Ord.) are nominally quoted at Rs. 85.

TEAS.

Owing to the holders of good tea shares being unwilling to sell their holdings at sacrificing rates the business was limited, while there has been some selling for poorer class shares at low levels. Bishnauth improved to Rs. 12. East India changed hands at Rs. 7-8, Killing Valley at Rs. 9-8 and Rajnagar at Rs. 1-12. Eastern Cachar were marked down to Rs. 1-10 and New Purubari to Rs. 1-6.

BANKS

On the announcement of a lower dividend by the Imperial Bank, the fully paids and the contributories dropped sharply to Rs. 925 and Rs. 225 respectively. Among other Banks' shares Central Bank's shares were dealt in at Rs. 14-4 C. D. Bank of India changed hands at Rs. 80-12 c. d. Allahabad Bank's Preference shares have changed hands at par.

RAILWAYS.

A small business was reported in this section. Hardwar Dehra Railway changed hands at Rs. 74 and Howrah Amta Lt. Rly., at 100 X. D.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Hacking (Chorley, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, as one of the conditions upon which financial support would be given to India, he would insist that a preference should be given to British goods entering that country; also whether, before granting support, he would insist upon a definite undertaking that the boycott against British goods entering India should cease.

Sir William Brass (Clitheroe, U.), Mr. Sandham (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab.), Sir F. Hall (Dulwich, U.), Mr. Hammersley (Stockport, U.), and Mr. Bracken (Paddington, N., U.) also had on the paper questions relating to the subject.

Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister (Durham, Seaham,) answering the questions together, said:—The purpose of the statement I made on June 26 was to remove apprehensions pending the settlement of the constitutional problem and the formulation of provisions which will ensure the maintenance of India's credit. No occasion for giving financial assistance to the Government of India has arisen, and I trust and believe no such occasion will arise. If it did, the consent of Parliament would, of course, be required, and the opportunity would then be available to discuss the conditions under which assistance could be given. As regards the boycott of British goods, I would refer to previous statements made by the Secretary of State for India, and as regards economic concessions, I may say at once that the Government do not contemplate in this connexion any measures that would interfere with the operation of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention which has now been in force for a number of years.

Mr. Churchill (Epping, U.).—May I ask the Prime Minister whether the important declaration made by him the other day was made upon the sole authority of his Majesty's Government, or whether it had been the subject of consultation with leaders of other parties?

Mr. MacDonald.—I am afraid I cannot charge my memory definitely at the moment what the operation was, but it certainly was communicated to the leaders of the parties. Whether they were consulted or not I am not sure.

Mr. Churchill.—May I ask whether, in view of the grave and far-reaching issues which have necessarily been raised by his declaration—the merits of which I am not discussing—the right hon. gentleman will arrange for the House to have an early opportunity of debating this question?

Mr. MacDonald.—A debate will undoubtedly come if and when it is necessary to bring the matter before the House in the form of leave to make whatever grant or arrangements may be necessary in order to implement the statement.

Mr. Churchill.—May I ask the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that his statement has definitely committed this country to certain contingent obligations, in view of which investors throughout the country are being guided, and that thus, in a way, we are committed—(Ministrial cries of "Order" and "Speech")—he will not allow an opportunity of debate upon this question?

Mr. MacDonald.—Certainly there would a debate. This Government or any other Government responsible for the government of this country will see to it that any obligations incurred in relation to India's credit will not be allowed to be let down.

Mr. Churchill again rose, but was met with protesting cries from the Ministerialists, and, the Speaker intervening, resumed his seat.

Mr. Hacking.—With regard to the question of boycott, could the right hon. gentleman see that no financial support is given to India until there is a definite improvement as regards the boycott of Lancashire?

Mr. MacDonald.—We cannot allow the credit of India, for the management of which this Government and this country are so largely responsible, to be mixed up and made conditional on any other subject on which we are negotiating in an independent way.

Mr. Sandham.—May I, ask if the underlying economic principle of my question will be kept in mind by the Prime Minister, particularly in view of the fact that this would be really turning unemployment pay into useful economic channels?

[Mr. Sandham's question was:—

Whether the Government, in considering the question of financial aid for India, took into account the practicability of purchase by the Government from Lancashire mills of supplies of cotton cloth suitable for use in India, such supplies to be placed at the disposal of India on long-term credits, in order to check the decline of the industry in Lancashire.]

Mr. MacDonald.—Whatever sympathy I may have with the view of my hon. friend it would be most improper to mix this up with the specific problem of the security of India's credit.

Sir F. Hall.—When the right hon. gentleman made the statement in the House in which he said it will not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability is not assured, did he make that statement entirely on his own initiative or had he been in communication with India on the subject, and if so would he lay a White Paper on the table in order that we may be aware of the whole facts of the case?

Mr. MacDonald.—That is a totally different subject to the subject of the question; but as a matter of fact there are no papers so far as I know to lay on the table on the subject.

Sir W. Brass.—Do I understand from the Prime Minister's reply that no conditions so far as boycott is concerned are to be taken into account? In the event of this financial assistance being given to India, will the right hon. gentleman take into account the financial position of Lancashire?

Mr. MacDonald.—The financial position of Lancashire is being taken into account, but the Government is not and the nation, I am perfectly certain, is not going to allow people who have invested in Indian credit to be worsened by anything that may happen because there is doubt as to whether that country is going to fulfil its responsibilities or not. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hammersley rose, but the Speaker said that he could not allow the question to become a debate.—"Times".

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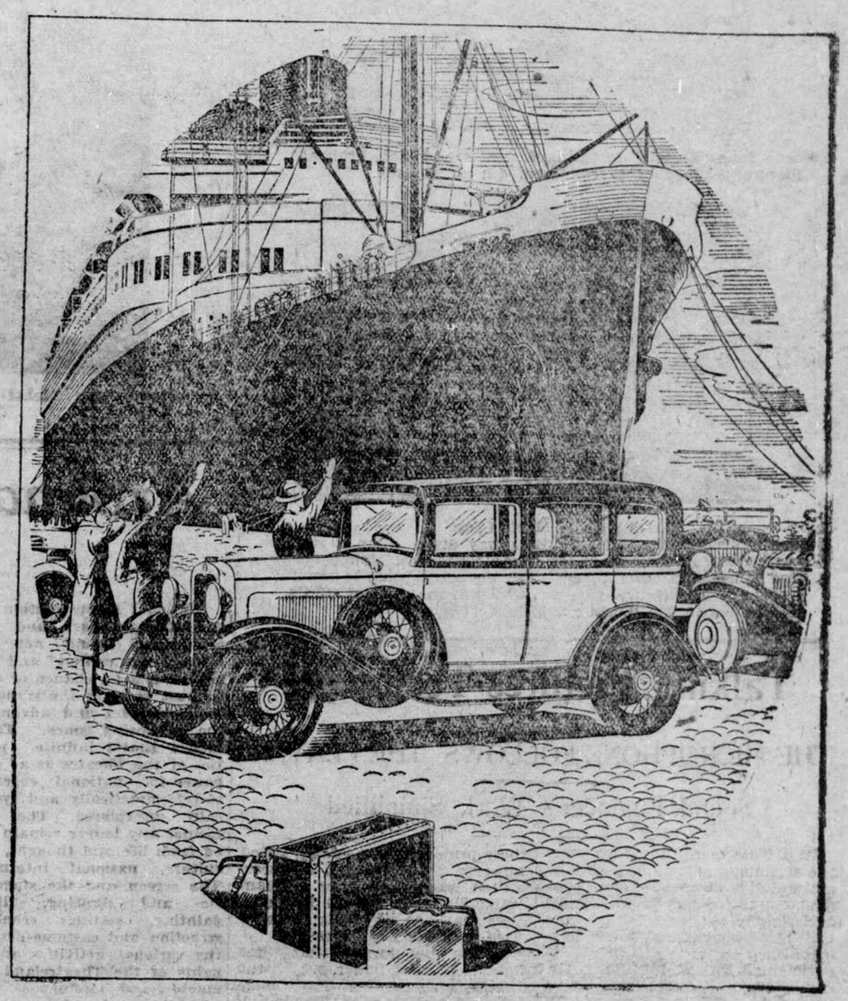

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MR SOARES AND NATIONAL CHRISTIAN PARTY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. Joachim Alva's article on 'Indian Catholics and the National Flag' which appeared in your issue of 20th July in which there are a few references to the Nationalist Christian Party and to a meeting held under its auspices. On the question of the National Flag we have no difference with Mr. Alva. We feel as keenly as he does, the sense of humiliation in two members of our community having repudiated the National Flag in the way Mr. Soares and Dr. Colaco have done in the Corporation Hall. If Mr. Alva had confined himself to the expression of that grievance we would have been much gratified. Instead, he has digressed from the main purpose of his article and referred a meeting of our Party and has woven out of it a whole tale of ridicule and contempt without so much as a scanty respect for verifiable facts.

The meeting to which he refers was advertised to be and was in fact a public meeting. Very conveniently has Mr. Alva changed it into a private meeting of the members of the Party in order to make Mr. Soares presence therein pointedly ridiculous. Mr. Soares came in response to a special invitation which I had informally extended to him. Even otherwise, as a member of the public and as a journalist curious to know what the distinguished leaders had to say on the problem of the Minorities Mr. Soares had a right and a duty to be present.

In the article an attempt has been made to take for the Nationalist Christian Party the credit of having taken the initiative for the Catholic meeting on Joint electorates. That is a perversion of fact. The purpose of my article is not to assess Mr. Alva's contribution to that meeting; but I do distinctly remember that when the question of protesting against the Catholic Congress resolutions came up for discussion the Nationalist Christian Party decided in the Committee to keep off all such shoals of sectarean politics.

It is extremely unfortunate, Sir, that such incorrect statements should be made with reference to our Party by one who was once its Secretary and is at present occupying the important position of a member on the Managing Committee. It is still more unfortunate that without any respect for facts, insinuations should be made against a person and contempt cast on him for having associated himself with a public meeting of our Party in response to our special request. We are extremely sorry that such a thing has appeared in the Press from one of our own and in fairness to Mr. Soares we offer him as amends a public apology.—Yours, etc.,

C. I. KURIAPAN,
Secretary, The Nationalist Christian Party.

P. S.—The correspondence on this subject may be considered as closed on our side.

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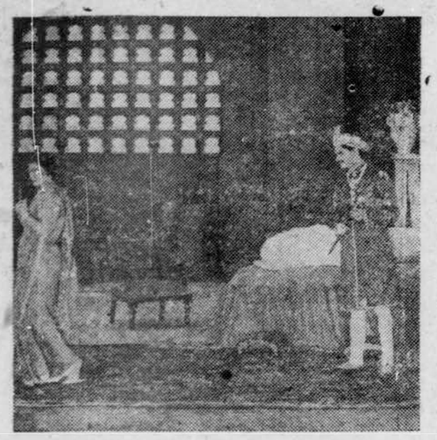

Scene from "Zoolum" featuring Srimati and Jay, Prabhat Picture (Kolhapur) to run from 8th at Majestic.

Scene from Mehta-Luhar's "Kalo-Vag" at the Imperial featuring Navinchandra, Balabhai with Miss Lobo and Chandrika

Mumtaz and Prabhashanker in "Gypsy-Love" New Saroj Picture to run from 1st August at West End.

Stage Star As Movie Censor.

Miss Francis James former Broadway Stage Star is now nominated as a member of the Chicago Board of Motion Picture Censorship. She believes that the public must be given credit for intelligence. Contrast with this the state of affairs as revealed in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Aziz and Surang in "Betrayer" East Films Production to run shortly in Bombay.

Talking Pictures Technique ...

—:0:—

THE MICROPHONE FOLLOWS THE PLAYER

Sound Engineer's Work Simplified

In a little more than four years the technique of making talking pictures has advanced from confinement to freedom, from stiffness and rigidity to a flexibility and ease of movement that would have astonished the men who first experimented with audible films. The cumbersome old refrigerator type of camera booth has become a thing of the past; the microphone, once rooted to a single spot during the recording of a scene, now travels about the set at the will of the director; the mechanics of sound insulation have been revolutionized.

On every sound-stage, when talking pictures began to be produced, was a sort of wooden sentry-box 5 feet square and about 7 feet high. Within this box was the camera. The walls of the box were thickly padded. At one end was a large plate-glass window through which the camera "shot." The walls and the padding were there to prevent the grinding of the camera being caught and recorded by the microphone. The whole apparatus weighed anywhere between one and two tons. That is why, in the early "talkies," the old freedom of movement of the camera, with the resulting variety of "shots," had to be abandoned.

CAMERA FREEDOM.

It was an unsatisfactory situation, and many months were spent by the technical engineers of the various studios in trying to restore the camera's lost liberty. Up to the present time it has been found impossible to make the apparatus absolutely noiseless, and the difficulty was met by the so-called camera "blimp"—a muffling apparatus made of celluloid, felt and cotton which fits over the head of the machine. It weighs only 100 pounds and is fire, water and sound-proof; and with its use the moving of the camera to whatever angles are desired has become perfectly easy once more, as in the silent days.

A similar liberation has come to the microphone, which at first, like the camera, was stationary. In those primitive days—which lasted, however, until less than two years ago—it was the practice to plant "mikes" all over the set. Frequently as many as six or eight were used to record a single scene.

"When you speak that line stand near that flower pot," the director used to say. "The mike that will pick up your voice is hidden there."

But nowadays, instead of the player following the microphone, it is the other way around; and the tendency more and more is for only one microphone to be used on a set. This is the case, for instance, in the filming of "Svengali," which is now nearing completion at the Warner studios in California. For the modern microphone is movable; it is mounted on the end of the arm of an inverted L, and this arm can be moved in any direction from a universal joint—up, down or sideways. Also the arm can be telescoped—that is, lengthened or shortened within a range of some thirty feet. And it makes no noise whatever.

OPEN AIR WORK.

The employment of one microphone instead of a half a dozen has greatly simplified the work of the sound engineer, or "mixer," who regulates the volume of sound as it is recorded. With six or eight mikes to handle, it was anything but easy to avoid the necessity of re-takes which ran into considerable time and money. Nowadays it is seldom necessary to re-take a scene because of an error in recording.

The early "talkies" were all made indoors on heavily padded stages, sound-proof and air-tight. Echoes were a constant terror. One by one the producing companies ventured into the great outdoors, and found that the menace of extraneous sounds was much easier to overcome than had been feared. It is still necessary to take elaborate measures to warn off airplanes, for instance, when an open-air scene is being made; but the technique of the microphone has proved equal to all the obstacles encountered.

DANCES OF ASIA.

—:0:—

Indicate Origin of Mankind

Observes Dr Frantisek Pospisil

The war dances and the ceremonies of the American Indians, when compared with the primitive dances in certain parts of Europe and the ceremonials and dances of Asia, show by many striking similarities that mankind originated in Central Asia, according to Dr. Frantisek Pospisil, curator of the ethnographic department of the Moravian Regional Museu.

A specialist in folklore and an authority in the field of scientific study of the art of the dance, he said his conclusions were no more than a theory, but added that the evidence was so decisive that he was convinced of their accuracy. He came to the United States last November and, besides carrying on his studies of Indian dances and customs and excavating among the sites of Indian culture in the West, he delivered twenty-seven lectures in colleges and universities and fifty-one in Indian schools in this country. He also made studies of the skulls of the Indians and said that he was convinced of the Mongolian origin of the Navajos and Apaches.

The fact that old Chief White Horse Eagle had made him a chief of the Osages in London several years ago gave him entree among the tribes, he said.

He told of how some of the

(Continued in Col. 5).

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Film Censorship

In reply to the questions, in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. Syed Munawar, the Honourable Mr. G. A. Thomas gave the following information in regard to the representatives on the Board of Film Censors, Bombay. He said:—

The Bombay Board of Film Censors consists of six members, three of whom are officials and three non-officials. One of the officials represents educational interests. The non-officials represent three different sections of the community, namely, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi."

In regard to the period of appointments of the Board, he said they were good so long as any member of the Board desires to hold office."

Now the "supplementary" question would be and should be—what are the two officials, other than the one representing "educational interests", expected to represent? What, precisely, are the "educational interests" represented by the third official? The fact that the members are left with the option in regard to the termination of their appointment on the Board is significant, significant of the necessity for the change in the affairs of the Board. Will Mr. Syed Munawar proceed further than his questions?

* * * * *

Educated Demands

Of the two photo-plays "Monte Carlo" and "Escape" that claimed the attention of the playgoers in Bombay, "Monte Carlo" received certainly, an unmistakably bigger response. Why? Was it wholly the fault of the producer or the exhibitor? Or, was it that those whose duty it has been to educate popular taste failed? Galsworthy's play "Escape" required an educated audience. Where are those that educate the audience and, thus, create it?

"The Orient"

Art Conquerred The World

"THE ORIENT," Edited by H. D. Sethna, Bombay. As. 12.

Gradually, the "Orient" appears to get its grip on the vital conditions of the present day India. It seems to have proceeded from the collection to the next stage of determined selection of article that could give it not only tone, but value and distinction as well. The article on "Tolstoy" from M. Romain Rolland is of course, naturally and quite rightly, features in the current number of the journal. How few are the writers even in Europe, who have earned the mental and moral freedom and the consequent direct clarity of speech, which one finds as a rare delight in his article on Tolstoy. For example, "Tolstoy is," says Mr. Romain Rolland, "a bad guide. In point of fact Tolstoy had never been able to forego till his death his artist's privileges: every morning he continued to write his works of art as though by stealth. And, if he had not conquered the world through the appeal of his great art, his moral and religious thought would never have spread everywhere with such far-reaching repercussions. His deep fraternal compassion induced him to condemn art and science as being the privileges of the elite only. But his philanthropy did not find a way out of the impasse the contradictions and anomalies. He ended only by suffering from them. One should try first to know what one's real needs are then one should try to supply the needs." Is there any idea blurred by sentimental worship. "It was not," declares M. Rolland emphatically and unequivocally, "only Tolstoy's circumstances, which were primarily responsible for his indecision, nor his wife and family, although he laid the whole blame on them; it was he himself who was to blame for it all. He was obstinate in wanting the truth to be what his fundamental instinct warned against. And, it was not his instinct that was at fault—it was the truth, as he viewed it that was insufficient, incomplete." M Rolland thus introduces Tolstoy. Both the manner of the introduction and its purpose are a rare phenomenon. An unsigned article on "The Hindu Dance and Music" as "interpreted by Uday Shankar" writes music by Timir Baran would also be found to be of uncommon interest. Syt. Vyas' article on "Some Aspects of the New Education" has been written thoughtfully and with discriminating restraint. Syt. Vyas is known not to be an idle dreamer. He has been personally responsible for valuable pioneering work in education. His name has been associated with daring educational initiatives. His article shows that he has of set purpose it would appear, kept himself aloof from the petty partisanships which seems to render insignificant. The discussions current in the educational world. Syt. Vyas has with appreciable skill touched the fundamental of what he calls and doubts as well, as "the new education." Syt. Vyas is one of those from whom one may now expect more than the mere enunciation of principles or the definition and distinction of the "new education." Both his studies experiences as well as experiments lead one to expect from him suggestions that would provoke purposive thought. Purposive thought is a virtue that is all but absent in the voluminous literature that now passes muster as "new education." In brief, Syt. Vyas should I insist, write another article for the "Orient," say, on the subordination of the "Methods" to the "objectives" of education.

"THE CITY LIGHTS"

Expenses And Income ...

British movie theatre managers to-day were advised by the general council of the Cinematography Exhibitors Association not to pay more than one-third of their receipts for the Charles Chaplin film, "City Lights."

This follows the refusal yesterday by the Gaumont British Corporation, controlling 300 theatres, to take the picture at Mr. Chaplin's terms of 50 per cent. The exhibitors' association agreed that one-third of the takings was adequate payment, with a proviso that smaller houses should pay only 25 per cent.

"City Lights," said to have cost doll. 1,500,000, is expected to make a profit of more than doll. 6,000,000 throughout the world. In all key cities, such as New York, Chicago and London, it is reported here, Mr. Chaplin is receiving 60 per cent for the first presentation and 50 per cent for general release showings.

Apart from the question of terms for the film and the fact that Mr. Chaplin insisted on a run of twenty weeks at the Dominion Theatre before a general release; exhibitors here are annoyed because they assert Mr. Chaplin snubbed them on his arrival here recently.

THE TALKIE LANGUAGE

And A Moral

That English is the "quickest" language is an interesting fact that is illustrated by the translation of "The Big House" into four foreign tongues. Though the action is absolutely identical, the lengths of the five versions of this celebrated talkie vary—owing to the differences of language—by more than 1,500 feet.

In English "The Big House" measures 8,010 feet. Next come the Spanish and Italian versions, which extend to 8,259 feet. In French, the film runs to 8,516 feet, while the German version takes no fewer than 9,609 feet.

The moral seems to be that English is the best talkie language.

(Continued from Col. 2)

tribes led him into their Kivas, sacred rooms underground in the pueblos, where he witnessed secret ceremonies ceremonies never seen by white men. The few tribes which tried, at the instance of their old medicine men, to eject him from their midst, let him stay when he impressed them by refusing to be intimidated, he said.

Dr. Pospisil deplored what he said was the lack of scientific choreography in this country, and contrasted it with the extensive Russian literature on the subject.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS

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Of Hindu Music

(By Srimati Ragini Devi).

The art ideals of India in the past reached a stage of excellence far above present world standards. Especially is this true in the art of music which ancient India considered says Sri Ragini Devi in an article published in "Triveni", the life and soul of religion.

According to the shastras, the first manifestation of Divine Energy in the cosmos was in the form of sound or Nada. Before the creation of the universe it existed as the all-pervading sound of OM ringing through space. The art of music is said to have been revealed by Brahma, the Creator, who entered into meditation and from the depths of Divine thought brought forth the arts for the joy of the universe

The music of India has always had a living power because it is one with Creative Nature. To the ancient Aryans the musical order was but a reflection of the Divine order, and the ancient hymns and incantations of the Rishis were an expression of the divine relationship between the Cosmos and Man in terms of sound and rhythm. The history of Hindu music is woven into a mystical and ancient past, and owes its unusual and highly-involved rhythms and complex sruti scale to those ancient progenitors of art—the Rishis. The spiritual relations of the regions and quarters and the seasons the attainment of the soul's salvation was the mystical conception of these Vedic poets, who harmonized the cyclic phases of the human soul with the syclic phases of Nature. The ancient hymns and mantras composed by them were far from being primitive musical adventures. They indicate a remarkable knowledge of the nature and potency of sound and its influence on human life.

UNIVERSAL LAWS.

Being endowed with an inner mathematical sense and having a divine insight into the operation of universal laws, these ancient sages evolved a doctrine of mathematical symbols to explain the manifold nature of the cosmos and its ruling principles. Vedic music was an exalted interpretation of these principles. It is our belief that archaic scales and gramas were originally musical symbols of sacrificial mysteries, mathematically related to various cosmic principles in much the same manner as the chief metres such as Gayatri, Trishtubh etc. The sacred "three-fold" Vedas are said to have sprung from the mystic Sacrifice of Purusha. From this sacred rite, were born the Rig Hymns and the Samans. The Aryans were doubtless the first race to perfect the vocal art and to realise in their sacred chants the highest fulfilment of the true art of singing. There is abundant evidence of the high attainment of vocal art in the records of ancient wisdom.

VOCAL MUSIC

Vocal music has always been of first importance in India because the human voice was considered a divine instrument, having the energizing motive force of soul-fire. The Hindus called the body the divine lute made by the gods, the lute made by man being an imitation of it.

The fact that vocal music was of first importance in ancient India does not necessarily indicate that instrumental music was not also highly developed. In the Vedas harps with a hundred strings and numerous ceremonial drums are mentioned which indicate a high development of instrumental music. There is very little to guide us concerning Vedic scales and the various physical and metaphysical meanings of tones, gramas, etc. However the ancient names of the notes indicate that Vedic music was descending, which view is supported by authority. The descending trend of Vedic scales and gramas has a definite relation to universal laws governing the scientific manifestation of sound. In order to understand what descending music really is, we must realize that there are two kinds of natural sound progression,—one descending and the other ascending. Jean Philip Rameau, a French musician of the seventeeth century, has named these two kinds of progression the arithmetic and harmonic series respectively. The arithmetic progression is a descending harmonic series characterised by regularly increasing lengths of vibrating string. That is, each tone corresponsible to a number of fixed units of measurement, the sounds produced being progressively lower and lower in pitch, as the length of the string is regularly increased. The harmonic series is the natural series of overtones produced from a musical wire, which vibrates first as a whole, secondly in two segments, thirdly in three segments, etc. The tone given by the whole string is the lowest in sound, and is called the fundamental or prime. The tones given by the successive segments of the wire are known as overtones or harmonics, which become progressively higher and higher in pitch, as the initial unit (number of frequences of

(Continued on page 10).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Mass meeting of employees, to protest against Retrenchment Policy, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

National Liberal Federation of India, 5-30 p.m., Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, presiding.

English mails of 16th inst. by s.s. "Cathay" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

N. L. Federation of India's Subjects' Committee Meeting.

SUNDAY, Aug. 2.

N. L. Federation's Open Conference, 12 noon.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—1 p.m. Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m.—V. B. Pendharker's classical music (with D. Parwatker).

"UNIVERSAL RELIGION".—Swami Vishvanand of Shri Ram Krishna Ashram will speak on "Universal Religion." He will be accompanied by Mr. Goswami who will sing a few religeous songs at the Indian Women's Unity Club, Huges Road, above Prattils, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

"A" WARD D C C

The General meeting of the members of the 'A' Ward District Congress will be held on Sunday, the 2nd August in Prof. Rao's Physical Culture Institute, Mint Road, at 9-30 a.m. to elect twenty members for the Executive Committee and to consider the proposal of an additional Vice-President.

BYCULLA 'E' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Executive Council will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. in Bharat Seva Mandal Hall, at Hains Road, Byculla. Members of the council are requested to attend.

LOKMANYA TILAK ANNIVERSARY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The following programme has been fixed for celebrating the 11th death Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak on Saturday the 1st August 1931:—

4 p.m. (S.T.) Procession from the Congress House.

8 p.m. (S.T.) Public meeting on Chowpatti Sands.

Prabhat Pheries and such other organisations desiring to join in the procession must be present at the Congress House at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's premises.

T. U. UNITY.

A Joint Informal Meeting of the Unity Committee of the Bombay Unity Conference and the members of the Unity Committee of the T. U. C. will be held in Bombay on the evening of the 5th August, Pandit Jawarhirlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose will attend.

SARASWAT SAMUHA CARROM TOURNAMENT.

The second Annual Carrom Tournament (Singles and Doubles) for the Dewoolkar Challenge Shields which is open to all Saraswats, will commence in the Samuha Hall on the 10th August. The entrance fee, payable strictly in advance, is annas 8 for singles and annas 12 per pair in doubles.

The last date for receiving entries is the 2nd August. Competitors desirous of entering the Tournament should forward their entries along with the entrance fee to the Joint Honorary Secretary or Mr. M. V. Dhumatkar, Ganesh Terrace, Girgaum Back Road.

Silver—cups will be presented to Winners and Silver medals to Runners-up.

TO SUPPORT CONGRESS SCHEME

Public Meeting In Bombay.

A public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. on Monday (3rd August) under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslims Party to give support to the communal settlement arrived at the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee. All are invited to attend.

ALL-INDIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE'S FEDERATION

To-day's Mass Meeting At Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Under the auspices of the above Federation and the various other Unions of subordinate employees in Bombay, a mass meeting of all the employees in Bombay Working in offices under the Imperial and Local Governments and semi-Government bodies will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. to protest against the present policy of Governmnt with regard to retrenchment and to decide the steps to be taken with a view to safeguard the interest of employees against any proposal that might be inequitable, harsh and detrimental to their interest.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, will preside. Among the speakers will be:

Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, and
Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR CHIRNER RELIEF

The Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance of "Punya Brabhava" on Wednesday, August 5 in the New Elphinstone Theatre for the relief of the Chirner Relief Fund. Tickets will be issued to the public from to-day.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President-elect of the Thirteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be arriving at Victoria Terminus by Calcutta Mail, to-morrow (Friday) at 8-15 a.m. (S. T.). Members of the Reception Committee are requested to come to the Railway Station to receive the distinguished guest at that hour.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN IN THANA DISTRICT

The Prohibition Committee appointed by the Thana District Congress Committee has arranged an intensive picketing programme throughout the District. Places affected by the liquor-traffic are selected for special attention from the Executive of the District Congress Committee. All the active workers of the District will collect on the 2nd of August at Kalyan and will personally picket the liquor shops of the town. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Thana District Congress Committee will be present and initiate the picketing.

Sadique

The Sadique, a Muslim Gujrati monthly of Surat edited by Mr. Abdul Rahim G. M. Sadique, has published a special number on the occasion of the Prophet's birthday. The issue opens with a very good translation in Gujrati verse of "Surat-Fatiha", the first chapter of the Quran. It contains a large number of readable and interesting articles by well-known Muslim writers in Gujrati like "Munadi" "Ghareeb" Badar Nizami and others. The translation of the well-known Turkish writer Namik Kamal's article on "Islamic Culture" by "Munadi", "Whose fault" a story by "Nayan" "Kingdom of the orphans" a translation of Maulvi Abdul Majid's article in the "Such" by "Gareeb and an article on "Taj Mahal" by "Bismal" are some of the articles which will be read with interest. The number is propusely illustrated and very appropriate couplets of Iqbal appearing along with the pictures add to its beauty.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 29.

Previous Closing Rate	8.67
To-day's Opening Rate	8.55
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	8.57
Difference	—.10

Broach Expectation A/May 179

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 29.

Previous Closing Rate	4.72
To-day's Opening Rate	4.63
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	4.57
Difference	—.15

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 29.

Silver Ready	12 15/16 Unchanged
Silver Forward	12 15/16 Unchanged

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 29.

1st Settlement	45 12 0
2nd Settlement	43 9 0

COTTON TRANSACTION BILL IN COUNCIL.

Finance Member's Conciliatory Speech.

IRRIGATION BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

(From Our Special Repseneattaive).

POONA, July 29.

After a twenty hours' wearisome passage the Irrigation Bill passed on to its final stage on Wednesday afternoon at the Bombay Legislative Council.

COTTON CONTROL BILL

Within a few minutes of closing time, the Finance Member moved another contentious bill of the session namely the Cotton Control Bill. Looking to the lobbying that is going on for the last few days this bill has in it a promise of a strong debate. The bill proposes to bring all transactions in cotton in Bombay under the control of only one association declaring any other association illegal for any kind of cotton transactions.

REPRESENTATION TO GROWERS

The Finance Member in moving the first reading of the bill made a conciliatory speech holding out a promise that he would send the bill to the select committee where all grievances could get enough opportunity for their ventilation. The main provision of the bill was to subject all cotton transactions to the control of one body. Reprsentation was given to cotton growers. To begin with these representatives would be nominated by the Central Cotton Committee but they would be actually growers.

STATE PRINCIPLE OF BILL

The main object of Government was to prevent gambling. The Hon. Member readiness to take the bill to a Select Committee was not much of a re-assurance to those who want to fight the bill. The member for Satara asked the mover to state in unambiguous terms what the principle of the bill was so that it might not give rise to misunderstanding at a later stage. The President also expressed himself more or less in the same terms. The House then adjourned to Thursday when the bill will be subjected to a searching criticism.

DETAILS

The question time was little more lively than usual owing to a volley of supplementary questions that were asked on the question of the Retrenchment Committee's Report. Mr. Gokhale (Poona) was told by the Finance Member in reply to a supplementary question that Government had not the time to consider the Retrenchment Committee's Report and formulate their suggestions. The House would get an opportunity to discuss the Committee's recommendations in the next session.

"TRUST GOVERNMENT."

The Revenue Member asked the House to trust Government that they would not go farther than the wishes of the members in the matter of retrenchment: but surely it would mean waste for them if certain proposals of the Committee were not given effect to immediately, especially, in view of the fact that many of these proposals applied to the current year.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The President acquainted the Government members with the desire of the non-official members to initiate discussion on the proposals by moving an adjournment motion. He had not yet allowed the adjournment motion in the hope that both sides of the House would come to some common understanding. The non-officials wanted a debate and it was suggested that Mr. V. N. Jag's resolution on the subject of retrenchment could be allowed to be enlarged so as to cover a discussion on the Committee's Report. The suggestion was agreed to and the President called the next question.

IRRIGATION BILL.

The House then resumed discussion of the Irrigation Bill. The clause regarding rectangulation and subrectangulation of land and the apportionment of cost proved to be a great stumbling block. Khan Bahadur Khuhro moved an amendment that the cost of constructing a water course should not include the cost of main rectangulation and subrectangulation.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan (Nasik) moved an amendment to the amendment that the cost should be borne half and half both by Government and landholders.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) supporting the original amendment pointed out that the holders did not want this rectangulation.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS.

Rao Bahadur Chitale (Ahmednagar) made a frank retort to the charge that the non-official members from parts other than Sind were making common cause with Government on the question of this Bill. He had to confess, he said, that they had allowed concessions to the Sind members almost to a breaking point. Nothing more was possible consistently with the interests of the taxpayers which ought to be the first consideration. In the Deccan agriculturists had to suffer because there was no rectangulation of land.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer for Barrage, opposed the amendment. Government's proposal was that holders should pay two thirds of the cost while they should pay the remaining one third.

Both the amendments and the amendment to the amendment were rejected.

The third reading of the Irrigation Bill could not be proceedgrammes and payment for any ed with as consequential amendments were not ready.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT OF 1925.

Sardar Sir R. Vakil then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925. The Bill proposes to empower the Board of Trustees to advance loans for building purposes to the staff of the board. One of its objects is to give advances to private individuals subject to certain conditions. Sir Rustam said that a number of plots belonging to the Board especially, those in the north of the Island were lying idle as a result of trade depression and consequent depressed state of the land market of Bombay.

'WHITE ELEPHANT'.

Applications were received from the Board's staff for the grant of loans to enable them to construct buildings on the Board's lands but these could not be entertained for want of provision in the act. The bill was intended to supply this want. Mr. Husseinally Rahimtullah and Rao Bahadur Asavle supported the bill. Capt. De Souza told the House that the trust was like a white elephant to the Corporation. Its liabilities had mounted to sixteen crores.

A FOLLY AND A GREATER FOLLY.

Mr. Wadke (Bombay) opposing the Bill said no more buildings were wanted in Bombay since the population was stationary. Mr. V. N. Surve supporting the bill remarked that the bill was not a day too early. In fact it ought to have come ten years before and a lot of money would have been realized. He then pointed out how the bill could be liberalised in the interests of those who were going to be benefited by it. Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) supported the bill. Mr J. B. Petit (Bombay) admitted that the Trust had committed a mistake in having an excess of land which was lying idle for a number of years but after the mistake was committed should they not do anything to get these lands disposed of? That would be a greater folly.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

The bill passed its first reading only Mr. Wadke dissenting. When the bill was read clause by clause Mr. V. N. Surve moved an amendment to extent the limit of the loan to 30,000 instead of 20,000. It was opposed by all other members from Bombay on the ground that the plots were to be given to build small buildings which would not cost more than twenty thousand. The amendment was thrown out. The bill then passed its third reading.

TO AMEND BOMBAY ENTERTAINMENT DUTY ACT, 1923.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue member then moved the bill to amend the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act 1923. The object of the bill is to make the act so comprehensive that no entertainment income can escape the duty. It is contended that at present the tax is sometimes evaded by various devices. Under the act the duty is not leviable where the charge for admission does not exceed four annas.

NO "DEFRAUDING THE PUBLIC EXCHEQUER."

Clause two of the bill defines admission to an entertainment house for the purposes of the act. Hereafter admission will include the payment for seats, propurpose which a person is required to make as a condition of attending an entertainment. The Revenue Member referred to what he called "ingenious ways of defrauding the public exchequer". Supporters of the bill maintained that the proceeds of the tax ought to go to local bodies. Some of them suggested that the tax must be used entirly for the promotion and encouragement of indigenous industries. The mover in reply assured the house that the bill would be operated without any injustice being caused. The bill was read three times and passed.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS BILL.

Sir G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member moved towards the end of the day the bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay.

CINE ACTRESS' CLAIM FOR RS. 5 LAKHS AS DOWRY

Hearing On Third Monday In November

The case of Sultana, the well-known cinema actress, came for hearing before Mr. Justice Wadia, on Wednesday, in which she prayed for a declaration that the defendent Yakub Husseinbhoy Laiji had married her and also for the recovery of Rs. five lacs promised to her in the dowry by the defendant.

Mr. M. C. Setalwad, who appeared for the defendant, repudiated the alleged marriage, and said no such marriage ever took place. That the document purporting to be the alleged marriage dowry was taken from the defendent under coercion in the presence of Sultana's mother and her chauffeur in the Taj Mahal Hotel one night. There was a case pending against Sultana and others for fraudulent conspiracy in the First Class Magistrate's Court at Kurla, and he, therefore, prayed the Court to put the case on the long cause list.

AN ALLEGED UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Vachha, for Sultana, submitted that the marriage had been performed by Kazi Londe who was a well-known Kazi of Bombay. That Yakub had given in writing in English to Sultana that he promised to pay her Rs. 5 lacs as dowry and that besides the 'nekanama' there was an 'ekrarnama' by Yakub written in English. Mr. Vachha further stated that the alleged conspiracy took place in Taj Mahal Hotel and the case was being tried at Kurla.

Justice Wadia:—How many marriages have been performed by Kazi Londe at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 9 p.m. and how many husbands passed promissory notes of Rs. 5 lacs at the Taj?

"LOST JOB AFTER MARRIAGE."

Mr. Vachha continuing said that his client was formerly maintaining herself as a cinema star on Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per month. She had lost that job after her marriage with the defendant, and therefore, the hearing should be expedited.

His Lordship fixed third Monday in November for hearing the case.

B. B. B, COMPETITION

Intending candidates for the above competition should note that the closing date for entries is 2nd August, 1931. Mofussil competitors will be allowed a day's grace.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Story Of Deposits & Securities

Joseph C. D'Mello, a Christian has been arrested by the police on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 1,850.

The accused, it is alleged, inserted an advertisement in the local papers in March last that he was starting a firm named the General Material Company at Apollo Street and that he wanted the services of a few accountants, cashiers and clerks. The prospective candidates were required to deposit cash securities. Accordingly the complainant E. Muscarenhas and some others deposited with the accused a sum of Rs. 1,850. The accused promised to return the monies within two months. He however abruptly stopped attending the office and the complainants suspected that their monies had been misappropriated. The accused was thereupon arrested at the instance of the complainant on July 14.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

In one case the accused is alleged to have accepted a Government bond of the value of Rs. 1,000 from one of the complainants and without his consent mortgaged the same with the Central Bank of India for Rs. 900 and misappropriated the amount.

Sub-Inspector DeSa placed the accused before Mr. D. N D Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday on an application for a remand of the accused in police custody till August 10.

An application for bail was made on behalf of the accused and the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 750.

5 INCHES OF RAIN IN 10 HOURS.

Heavy Downpour In Bombay On Wednesday

Bombay experienced heavy downpour of rain again on Wednesday. Within 10 hours about five inches rain was recorded at the Colaba Observatory. From early morning the sky was cloudy and signs of a tremendous downpour were quite visible. Till 11 in the morning however the rain was not so heavy.

FROM NOON TO EVENING.

Shortly before noon it began to rain heavily and the downpour continued till evening. Many of the lowlying parts of the city were flooded on account of the rain and tram service on the Sandhurst Road near the Two Temples, and Nul Bazar and on the Duncan Road was suspended for a short while. No serious damage except temporary dislocation of traffi in some parts of the city was caused.

TANSA TANK OVERFLOWS.

The Tansa Tank, which caused considerable anxiety to the city fathers owing to the late coming of the monsoon, is overflowing from 22nd July. Before the monsoon this year, the tank had almost exhausted and come to the level. If the monsoon had not set in for a few days more, the citizens of Bombay would have considerable difficulty in getting the regular supply of water. A few days prior to the monsoon, therefore, a restricted supply of water was served to the public. Since the Tansa Tank is overflowing now till next year the anxiety is dispelled.

"LOW STANDARD OF LIFE IN INDIA"

LECTURE IN JINNAH HALL

"Standard of life in India" was the subject of a very entertaining and enlightening lecture by Prof. G. N. Joshi delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday.

The lecture was organised by the Youth League and in spite of inclement weather a large number of youths, mostly college students, attended the lecture. Among them were a good number of ladies.

SPREADING OF KNOWLEDGE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presided observed that the economic dependence of India was more insidious than her political dependence. But unfortunately very few people realised it. He congratulated the Youth League on organising the series of lectures which he hoped would help to spread that knowledge among the people.

Mr. G. N. Joshi, at the outset, said that "Standard of life in India" was the most important topic that was engaging the attention of economists. He wanted his hearers to realise that the present sruggle in the country was not political but was mainly economic. It was due to the urge of the people to improve their present economic condition and to live a better life.

(Full report will appear in next issue of the "Chronicle")

Calcutta Share Market.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled quiet with only limited business passing. In Coals a small turnover resulted at about the last level. In Teas, the rates remained unchanged in the absence of much business. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and a half percent Government Paper 60/4 small lot; four and half percent loan 1955/60 82/7 small lot; five percent loan 1945/55 100/2; six percent bonds 1933/36 100/2.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 915, small odd lot; do. conly., 226/8.

Coals: East Indian 10 ex-dividend; Equitable 18/14; Minto 2/8.

Jutes: Adamjee ord. 7; Cheviot 190; Clive 19, small lot; Dalhousie Ordinary 310; Empire 36 small lot; Fort Gloster 450/8 small lot; Horwah 31/10; Kamarnatty ord.. 358; Kelvin 508 small lot; National 19/8; Reliance 55 small lot; Waverley 1/15

Rubber: Digwarrah 2/8.

Tea: East India 7/12

Miscellaneous: Bengal Chemical pref. 10/12 cum div., Indian Standard Wagon ord., 21; Indian Iron and Steel 2/7.

Debentures: Five and half per cent 1915/35 Chowringhee Property 80/8.—A. P.

BURMA AND R. T. C.

Proper Burmese Representation Urged...

RANGOON, July 29.

Tharrawaddy, U Pu, U Su and U Maung Maung Ji, members of the Burma Anti-Separationist Deputation which waited on the Viceroy have telegraphed to the Secretary of State, Viceroy and Governor of Burma conveying the anti-Separationists' disappointment at their exclusion from Federal Structure Sub Committee, requesting the appointment of an adequate number of Burmese representatives, on the Sub-Committee irrespective of proposed separate Burma Conference to which they are strongly opposed. They add that at the last Round Table Conference the Burman delegates betrayed the best interests of Burma. The present is an opportunity for rectifying the earlier error.—A. P.

Procession Of Vaner Sena

Under the auspices of Kalbadevi and Princess Street Vaner Sena, a huge procession for the propaganda of liquor toddy boycott, will start from Chhobalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi, on Sunday (2nd prox.) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) passing through different streets of Bhuleshwar Ward, and disperse at Bhangwadi Kalbadevi.

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KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931

THE SHEET ANCHOR.

We deeply deplore and unreservedly condemn the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Garlick, District and Sessions Judge of Alipore. We would also convey our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family. The terrible evil that is wrought by the outrage is all too plain and may not be easily forgotten or forgiven. But it is difficult to gauge the far-reaching baleful effects of such outrages. And what earthly good could such deeds do to anybody? It is sad to think that, after ten years' ceaseless attempts of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to popularise the creed of non-violence, after thousands of men and women, true to the creed, cheerfully courted jail horrors and bore lathi blows without so much as a thought of revenge, and when after a fairly successful campaign of spiritual force against might, the country is negotiating the terms of an honourable settlement, it is sad to think, we repeat, that after all this there should still be some Indians whose hearts and minds are unconverted to the Congress creed and who still believe in and practise the cult of murder. What is most alarming, murders, attempted or successful, seem to be increasing at a time when perfect peace ought to reign to enable the forthcoming negotiations to be most fruitful. But Congressmen cannot afford to lose confidence in the potency of non-violence to convert, if they earnestly persevere long enough, the whole nation and also to lead the whole nation's non-violence to complete victory.

What should Congressmen do in face of the deadliest blows to their creed, not from the Government or from non-Indians, but from their own countrymen who commit or attempt to commit murders? Their task is in the circumstances very hard. On the one hand, they must so vigorously press on with their own non-violent methods of winning Swaraj that even the impatient revolutionaries might see that Congress methods are fruitful. At the same time, with redoubled faith in their creed, Congressmen should severely discountenance every word or act on the part of any one, which directly or indirectly, savours of violence or approval thereof, however qualified. So vast and grave is the responsibility of the Congress, purporting to speak and act on behalf of the whole country, that it is not enough that Congress Committees as such or Congressmen as such do not do anything violent or do not approve of other men's violence. They should actively strive to combat the lurking spirit of violence everywhere in the country. Their efforts may not be soon and wholly successful. But the efforts must continue never-theless. The attempt made by some Anglo-Indians to hold the Congress responsible for the recent murders may be dismissed as contemptible. For every body who has eyes to see and the honesty to use them right knows that the murders are committed by men who ridicule the Congress cult of non-violence and that Congressmen, despite such ridicule, persist in their cult of non-violence, have received lathi blows unresistingly and are now co-operating with Government in certain ways as they never did before. However, Congressmen may well accept responsibility for making greater efforts, in view of the proved need for them, to combat every trace of violence anywhere in the country.

Government, too, have a responsibility in the matter. It is not enough for them to punish the growing number of murderers just as it is not enough for the people merely to condemn the murders. Such punishment or condemnation, however necessary, is much like treating the symptoms of a disease. Both the Government and the public should bestir themselves in their common interests to deal with the root cause of the disease. The root cause is political discontent, due to the unnatural domination of one nation over another. This discontent gives rise to protest and resistance, which thus set up a vicious circle of repression and resistance and more repression and more resistance. Phenomena like this have been common enough in the past in the history of various nations. Everywhere the method of murders has failed to remedy the situation. But the magic of self-Government has achieved wonders, and nowhere more strikingly than in Canada and Ireland. Therefore, just as we call upon the people to strive not only to combat every trace of violence but also to demonstrate how Swaraj can be won by non-violent methods; so also do we call upon the Government to remove the root cause of violence and do everything possible to hasten the advent of Swaraj. The winning of Swaraj through non-violence is the most effective way to combat violence. Non-violence is certainly our sheet anchor. Let it be shown that that anchor holds.

JUST DEMAND.

A letter from the Government of India to the Railwaymen's Federation explaining the reasons why they decided upon the establishment of a Court of Inquiry with limited and unsatisfactory terms of reference, to investigate the dispute between the employers and employees on the Indian railways has at last been released for public information. To that statement Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Federation, has sent a reply whose spirit of reasonableness and accomodation will be generally appreciated. Whether the autocrats of the Railway Board will also appreciate it is another question. If they do not and if the Government of India decide on ignoring the just demand for widening the terms of reference in essential details, it will not be the fault of the employees, if a serious situation the gravity of which Government are not alone in realising, does arise, leading to an acute economic crisis.

The Executive of the Federation very reasonably hold that "so long as the dispute is thoroughly investigated, the machinery of investigation does not matter much." But their contention is that the terms of reference announced by Government do not cover the whole dispute. Their just grievance is that while these terms should embody all facts in dispute, "this is precisely what has not been done." They suggest that "the whole of the case arising out of our application of April 30 last and the subsequent correspondence should form the subject of enquiry by the Court." And so conscious are they of the necessity of exploring every avenue of peace through conciliation that they even provide an alternative. "We are prepared," they say, "to leave the raising of the issue in this controversy entirely to the Court of Inquiry" but they naturally insist on the inclusion of one fundamental question in the terms of reference. That question which has been persistently raised by the Federation and persistently ignored by the Railway Board is—"whether the methods adopted by the Railway Department and the Railway administrations are the best or whether there are better alternatives; if so, what?" If this question is to remain excluded from the terms of reference, the inquiry will be crippled in its most important aspect. The Government of India must, in the public interest, agree to its inclusion. We cannot imagine any argument against its inclusion except the thoroughly discredited one—of prestige.

That there must be such a widening of the terms of reference, if Government are really desirous of avoiding an impending crisis, is ably argued by Mr. N. M. Joshi in a statement to the Press. Particularly interesting is his reference to the Federation's demand about an inquiry into the question whether a contribution from the railways to the general revenues is justifiable or not. Whatever may have been the circumstances which induced the Legislature to agree to the separation of the railway from the general budget and a subvention from the railways to the general expenditure, the conditions that now obtain necessitate a re-examination of the whole matter. There can be no doubt in the public mind that the terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry must be considerably enlarged.

AFFRONT TO THE JUDICIARY

Two recent cases in which under-trial prisoners appear to have appealed in vain to higher tribunals of justice to assert their right of not being treated as already convicted persons raise a very grave issue. The magistrate, who is engaged in holding an inquiry in the Patna Bomb case, declared that the nature of the confinement of Surainath Chobey, a prisoner before him, "was entirely a matter for the jailor". This tendency to make no distinction between an under-trial prisoner and a person already convicted and sent to prison is markedly evident in the case of Sukhdev Raj, an under-trial in what is known as the "Main Conspiracy" case which is now being heard by a Special Tribunal at Lahore. The executive authorities in the Punjab have in his case ignored the ruling of the High Court and later of the Special Tribunal. He is not allowed to interview his co-accused and is separately confined. It will be recalled that, on appeal, Justices Bhide and Tapp of the Punjab High Court had decided that it was illegal to subject an under-trial to separate confinement. They even declared that such confinement, "if it was calculated to affect the health of the accused and hamper his defence" was sufficient ground "for the grant of bail. If the court had no remedy against the illegality." The Special Tribunal, after this decision, passed orders that the accused, Sukhdev Raj and Inderpal, be allowed interviews and association with other accused in the case. Yet on Friday last the Special Tribunal told the defence counsel that the Inspector-General of Prisons "was not prepared to allow interviews." The Inspector-General has partially made amends. But his original attitude and his failure fully to comply with the orders of the Tribunal raise the question whether the judiciary in this case proposes tamely to submit to executive caprice, which flouts its declared decision? We hope the matter will again be referred to the highest judicial tribunal in the Punjab, the High Court, and that body will utilise all the powers at its command to insist upon obedience to the majesty of Law. The executive not only in the Punjab but elsewhere appears to be in need of being taught a salutary lesson in this respect.

ILLUMINATING

The extract we published yesterday from the "North China Herald" giving an account of the serious situation created in Wanhsien, a port of unpleasant memory to the Chinese owing to what they call the still "unsettled" incident of 1926 in which a British gun-boat figured, ought to give food for serious thought in this country. British, Japanese and other foreign steamship companies are reported to be making persistent efforts through a freight war to oust out of existence Chinese indigenous shipping interests. Public feeling in China is considerably aroused and has sought in the boycott of foreign shipping an effective expression of protest. The Chinese naturally desire adequate safeguards to protect their own "Swadeshi" shipping industry and there is no doubt that the Nanking Government will have to undertake legislation for protecting indigenous interests. In one respect the Chinese are happy. They have not to make humble and fruitless attempts to persuade a foreign Government to preserve "coastal shipping" at least from the attacs of foreign monopolists, the kith and kin of that Government.

Trifles.

Question: "When the bureaucrat—white or brown—lays bare his soul—assuming he has one—what does it not reveal?"—The 'Leader'.

Answer: The justice of the assumption.

* * * * *

Describing Lloyd George's attack on Simon, a British writer says "The words were hard, the ridicule stinging. Sir John went red. He put a good face on it, and laughed with the best of them, but each thrust went home."

But inquiries made at very anxious Conservative Headquarquarters show that Sir John himself is not home yet.

* * * * *

"Deaf and Dumb Institute, Allahabad.

An Appeal"—Press Headlines

This has nothing to do, with Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's "Deaf and Blind Institute."

* * * * *

Apropos of "M.D.'s" article in 'Young India' relating to Anglo-Indian propaganda against Gandhiji, the 'Tribune' asserts that "the Special Correspondent who can confuse these statements so completely as to put into the mouth of the Mahatma words with regard to one set of leaders which he said only as regards the other has mistaken his vocation."

But the 'Special Correspondent' is the Special Correspondent of the "Statesman"; is'nt he?

* * * * *

Speaking at the Independence Day celebration dinner of the American Society, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared that the United States had been built up by patient energy, courage and self-respect to be the "greatest nation now in existence on the face of the earth."

This confirms the worst fears of the Primrose League regarding the dangers to the Empire from Ramsay MacDonald.

* * * * *

According to Mr. Haji Md Musain of Allahabad, "rumours of the nomination of Dr. Ansari and Sir Ali Imam have created intense excitement and anxiety among Moslems of these provinces. The feeling here is general that, if these gentlemen are nominated, the entire work of the Moslem delegation will be rendered absolutely futile."

Mr. Hussain speaks the truth. True, he sets it against a background of imaginative prevarication. But this is merely to emphasise the truth. Mr. H. M. H. (it does'nt mean His Masters' Howl please) is nothing if not artistic.

* * * * *

I am a sincere friend of the Liberals. I do not want that they should be found wanting and be, therefore, condemned to obscurity. They have been put on their trial. A confrere is going to weigh them. And woe to them if.....

But to come to the point of my friend's warning. "It is no use merely attacking features of the Sankey Report, which may be imperfect. It is no use sweeping aside the financial safeguards . . . . ." (Dots indicate the rest of a progressively growing eloquence).

* * * * *

The Liberals must produce an alternative scheme. But subject to two provinces:—

(1) "There must be financial safeguards", and (2) there must'nt be any "watered down Congress platitudes", or its "popular economic ideas."

With these positive and negative aspects of an eternal verity to guide them, it is easy for Liberals "to produce the basis of a satisfactory agreement".

* * * * *

They must produce it. It is expected of them. More. In the event of failure they will earn the dire displeasure of the "Indian Daily Mail."

And where will they be then? Nowhere. Absolutely nowhere.

* * * * *

No, it is no use merely asking my confrere to attempt an alternative himself. He is otherwise much too busy. Sufficient unto my confrere, for all time is "Scrutatorial" criticism.

WILL GANDHIJI COMPROMISE?

SOME FOREBODINGS EXAMINED

(By Rev. Dr. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES).

I.

It is disquieting to find disquiet abroad many hearts lest Mahatma Gandhi be persuaded in the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London to compromise the claims upon the British, and thus in some measure give over the cause for which so many gallant souls have suffered and died in India. Those who cherish suspicions and fear of this kind do little credit to Gandhi, and can have little real knowledge of the man. Yet are their forebodings at least understandable.

There is so much at stake in the meetings in September! To those who revere the Mahatma, there is his prestige and power as the trusted leader of his people; to those who love India, there is the destiny of this Nation now hanging in the balance; to idealists the world around who exalt Gandhi's programme of "Satyagraha" as a new method of dealing with human affairs, there is the success of this method as applied to vast problems of National and International concern. Mahatma Gandhi to-day, more truly than Woodrow Wilson yesterday, stands at the very centre of the world's life; with the fate of centuries poised within his hands. What wonder that there are those who fear that no one man, not even the greatest, can wholly meet the stress of so stupendous a crisis, and that Gandhi, therefore like Wilson, voyaging to strange shores, may be enticed to compromise and thus lose his cause, as did the American President, to his own humiliation and disgrace.

A FUNDAMENTAL MISCONCEPTION.

Apart from general consideration of this character, there seem to be special reasons for fear on Gandhi's behalf. So at least I find in talking with some of those committed to the great movement for India's liberation from imperial servitude.

Thus, there is the feeling that Gandhi has already surrendered much in his agreement with Lord Irwin, and thus has himself prepared the way for the final surrender in agreement with Premier MacDonald. This feeling is natural, perhaps, to those who find it impossible to treat with an enemy under any circumstances, and who would fight to the bitter end, though friend perish alike with foe, rather than seek through peaceful negotiation the goal desired. But, it is an idea, none-the-less, which is based upon a fundamental misconception of Gandhi's action at New Delhi, as also for the character of the Mahatma himself.

In the very necessities of the case, by the whole logic of his teachings and example through many years, Gandhi in his struggle against Britain was committed to the rule of ending war and establishing peace the very moment the British intimated their willingness to settle, even to discuss, the Nationalist terms laid down by the Congress and its leaders. Lord Irwin gave this intimation by releasing Gandhi from prison. By accepting the Viceroy's offer of negotiation, the Mahatma released tens of thousands of his heroic countrymen from cruel suffering and exhausting sacrifice, and at the same time abandoned no advantage of the position achieved in the non-violent war and threw over no point essential to the cause of independence. On the contrary, he won much more than had ever been won by any Indian in battle for his people's liberty—and thus laid firm and sure the ground for complete victory in London. The real significance of Gandhi-Irwin Pact becomes manifest when it is seen to be not a peace at all, but a truce. Gandhi granted the truce in answer to the petition of his adversary. This proved him the victor in the long struggle of 1930-1931, and armed him with the power to dictate terms when came the time to write the peace which follows upon the truce. If there is any doubt of this in our minds, we have only to consult Winston Churchill and the English "Die-hards." These know, if some of the rest of us do not, what Gandhi has already won for India.

DRAWBACK OF HIS POSITION.

Another fear what Gandhi may do, or not do, in London springs from the nature of the Round Table Conference itself. At this fateful gathering, the Mahatma will be the sole representative of the Congress, but not the sole representative of India. On the contrary, the Princes will be there and the Liberals, and the Moderates and others whose interest is far more in the Empire than in their native land. Is it not certain that Gandhi will straightway find himself isolated in this company—that there will come the moment when the overwhelming majority, if not all, of the delegates will be ready to accept terms laid down by Britain which are inconsistent with the Congress platform and thus unacceptable to Gandhi—that the Mahatma will thus be placed in a hopeless minority, and exposed, if he remains irreconcilable, to ridicule and denunciation as a fanatic, who prefers his own will to the country's welfare, and with whom, therefore, it is impossible to deal—that, in this situation, the Mahatma will find it impossible to hold out, and thus at last give way? Any man it may be argued, must sooner or later yield under such circumstances. How much more, perhaps, Mahatma Gandhi, whose gentle spirit, noble trust even in his enemies, and ardent love of concord, must persuade him in the end to accept peace at almost any price?

The answer to this suggestion is to be found, first of all, in history. Already Gandhi has met a situation of this kind and has held his ground. For he stood alone, did he not, in the face of his countrymen, the Empire and the world, when he refused last year to attend the first Round Table Conference? All other elements in Indian life were ready to go, and did go. Gandhi, as the embodiment of the Congress, was unwilling to go "and did not go." Britain had recognised his terms.—therefore, though he stood alone, he must say nay. More than this, he must crown his action by alone declaring a war against Britain which shook the Empire to its foundations. What the Mahatma has done once, he will do again. His position to-morrow in London will be easy, it seems to me, as compared with his position yesterday at Lahore. If occasion arises, history will repeat itself.

NO SURRENDER LIKELY.

But, there is a deeper answer to this contention, which is proved by no historical precedent, but by the transcendent qualities of a great man. Thus, there are certain things, which I cannot conceive as possible with Mahatma Gandhi. I cannot conceive, for example, that Gandhi will be flattered by the attentions of the London statesmen or dazzled by the glitter of the King and court, or cajoled and deceived by public honours and rewards. The Mahatma's soul is impervious to the wiles of the world. He cannot be bought, for the simple reason that he does not want what the world values. He cannot be misled, since, through years of discipline, he has made his "eye single" and, therefore, has "whole body full of light." Gandhi's loincloth will guarantee the integrity of its wearer.

It is in the same way, and for the same reason, that I cannot imagine Mahatma Gandhi's surrendering his principles or India's cause under any circumstances of isolation at the London Conference table. This also is a thing which Gandhi will not, because he cannot do. He is committed to India's liberation. His leadership to this end has been sanctified by the confidence of millions, and by the blood-sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of these millions. He has said that he will forever labour steadfastly to free his people "by peace if possible, by war if necessary." I must believe that Gandhi means what he says, and will do what he means. To believe otherwise is to believe that water may run uphill, or the stars fall down from heaven.

NO RETREAT POSSIBLE.

It is to be remembered that Gandhi, by statesmanship as consummate as his heroism is sublime, has now led India to a position in which a man less strong than himself must hold out till what he asks is granted. For India is now committed to the cause of freedom, exactly as America was so committed in the Revolutionary War. After Lahore, and the Declaration of Independence, and the raising of the National Flag, the Nation cannot retreat even if she would. She has put her hand to the plow and cannot look back. After all that has happened, all that has been proclaimed, all that has been suffered, India would become the laughing stock of the world, and the contemptuous joke of Englishmen, if she should not take less than what she has set out to gain. Worse than this, by any policy of compromise or surrender, she would become the shame of her own people. Her martyrs would cry out from their graves. The tears in her myriad prison-cells, the blood on her

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OE THE DAY.

Mr. MacDonald Warns.

The British Premier had a very friendly reception in Berlin. At a banquet in his honour the German Chancellor "thankfully recognised British co-operation" in Germany's efforts "to master the crisis" and Mr. MacDonald warned all concerned in avoiding the danger of an economic crisis in Europe that "sooner or later the basic reason of the present crisis must be boldly faced and a solution sought with commonsense and good-will." This warning is opportune, though in France, more concerned with the prospects of the large financial sacrifice she is expected to make as a result of the recent Finance Members' Conference in London, there will not be much enthusiasm for discording the "basic reason of the present crisis." The number of those outside France whose opinion is valued at international gatherings and who are continuously pointing out that the "punitive" treaty of Versailles has led to the present crisis, is already large and French politicians are none too anxious that researches should be made into "the basic reason."

Changed Outlook.

The British Premier and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Henderson both emphasized in an interview they gave to the representatives of the German Press that if various nations aim at removing suspicion and misunderstanding" which still prevail, "there might be a revival of the trade of the world". They affirmed that "a change in psychology was already visible". But whether this change is based on a deep understanding of the necessity of reducing the engines of destruction on which post-war Europe with the exception of Germany and the Soviet, is spending huge sums or whether it is only a temporary tribute to the hard necessity of uniting to lift the economic depression, time alone can show. Mr. MacDonald optimistically observed that this change would be more evident "at the end of another fortnight." But the discussions shortly to be held at Geneva on disarmament will be the real index of the stability of the changed outlook.

Honour The Flag.

The conduct of the Bombay Board of Film Censors in imposing a ban on the exhibition of the National Flag on the screen is unjust and provocative and a gross misuse of the Board's descretionary power. The correspondence on the subject between the Board and Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, shows that the Board has taken up a supercilious unbending attitude in the matter. Mr. Nariman, therefore, informs us that, "political and natural weather permitting, a function will be arranged when probably the President of the Congress will perform a flag Salutation ceremony, which will be photographed for the screen for public exhibition, and thus the Board will be forced to face the issue direct so as to enable us to consider the next definite step." Meanwhile, the conduct of the Board should be publicly condemned and a more sensible personnel for the Board should be demanded.

High-handed

The Akkalkote State Administration cannot be congratulated on its refusal of permission to hold the 4th session of the Akkalkote Sausthan Praja Parishad in the State territory. The last session of the Conference was allowed to be held in the State, under the presidency of Mr N. C. Kelkar, and we do not see any justification for the present session being disallowed. It is reported that the reasons given by the State authorities for their decision are that the Conference is not sufficiently representative of the State subjects and that the Administration has received certain applications from the State subjects requesting that the Conference should not be allowed to be held within the State. The reasons ring very hollow. In view of the unjust and high-handed attempts of many State Governments to trample upon the fundamental rights of the States people, like the rights of association and free speech, every humanly possible effort should be made to assert these rights by, among other methods, the States peoples' Conferences being held in the State territory concerned.

BEHAR MUSLIMS SPEAK OUT.

—:o:—

Full Support To Congress Scheme.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES WOULD BE DISASTROUS.

Influentially Signed Manifesto.

Dr. Syed Mahmud sends the following signed by Nationalist Muslim of Behar:—

India stands on the threshold of a new political edifice the foundation of which have been laid on the firm rock of nationalism. The communal diversities are fast merging into country-wide patriotism. Twelve thousand are Muslims out of the seventy thousand that have suffered death, loss of limb or imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience Movement in the course of a year. The stern realities of the situation have been recognised by the British and the device of the safeguards will at best be a transitional phase. An assertive sovereignty of the people of India is the basic principle of the changes that are in the air. No power on earth can turn the tide. Even the combination of the minorities cannot arrest the moving avalanche. The interplay of political and social forces has evolved an Indian nationalism and the process is so rapid that moments have the force of eras. True, the Muslim minority has fallen into two groups. The Delhi Conference has spoken in terms of such close communalism that it would discard all reforms if its fourteen points are not conceded. The Lucknow Conference, on the other hand, has pinned its faith on nationalism. Delhi reserves to itself a communal political life Lucknow upholds common citizenship. Which of them is right? The answer should be based on reason and not sentimental obscurantism. If the Delhi demands are conceded the sanction to enforce them must be found outside and not in India. The fourteen points of Delhi are but a plain confession of incapacity and distrust of the majority. They predicate political isolation and subservience to extraneous authority in lieu of protection. This is perpetuation of bondage and negation of the sovereignty of the people. The Lucknow creed seeks political salvation within the country. It believes in the freedom of the country and has an abiding faith in the future of Indian brotherhood, broad based upon a common territorial patriotism. Communal hostility steeped in bitterness there is and will continue to be so as long as legislative barriers are thrown between people and people rooting out perceptions of a common nationalism. Such a fatality will prove itself to be far more hurtful to the minority than to the majority. The spirit of give and take between community and community will be killed. The minority and the majority will be too armed as they are at present with potential Cawnpore tragedies ever ready to break out. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to our people to adopt the spirit of the Lucknow and Faridpur creed to save India and ourselves from committing political harikari.

A solution of the communal problem has just been reached between the Nationalist Muslim Party and the Congress Working Committee. The Congress has accepted almost all the demands of even the communalist Mussalmans with one or two exceptions. This is the best solution of the problem and we appeal to our co-religionists to accept this solution.

BHAGALPUR.

1. Mohammad Sami, Barrister-at-Law; 2. Mohammad Bashir, B.A. B.L., Vakil, 3. Mohammad Qasim Hashmi, B.A., B.L., Vakil; 4. Syed Abdul Rahman B.A. B.L., Vakil; 5. M. A. Musanna B.A. B.L. Vakil; 6. Mohammad Faruq Husain, Pleader; 7. Mohammad Abdussauf, Pleader; 8. Mohammad Tajammul Khan, Pleader; 9. Syed Anwarul Husain, Pleader; 10. Syed Mustafa, Pleader; 11. Syed Mohammad Izharul Haq, Pleader; 12. Mumtaz Karim, Rais and Zamindar 13. Mohammad Ishaq, B.A., Zamindar; 14. Syed Ali Ahmad, Zamindar; 15. Ali Asghar, Zamindar; 16. Nazir Ahmad Khan, President, District Congress Committee and Merchant; 17. (Dr.) Mohammad Liaqat Husan, Vice-President Union Board; 18. Mohammad Abu Sajjad, Mukhtar; 19. M. A. Zakaria, Librarian Muslim Institute; 20. Hafiz Mohammad Habib Ullah; 21. Moulana Haji Mohammad Niamat Ullah, Accountant Jamiatul-Ulema, Bhagalpur; 22. Moulana Haji Hafiz Mohammad Dianat Ahmad, President, Jamiatul-Ulema, Ulema; 23. Moulana Mohammad Ishaq, Secretary, Jamiatul Ulema, Bhagalpur 24. Moulana Anwarul Haq, Fazil Deoband; 25. Moulana Ghulam Rabbani; 26. Moulvi Mohammad Ibrahim; 27. Mohammad Usman Ghani; 28. Abdul Hamid Rasmi Assistant Secretary, Muslim Institute; 29. Moulvi Atiq Ahmad, Fazil Nadvi; 30. Moulana Abdur Rahman Sopul; 31. Mohammad Shafi Sopul; Zahural Husain.

MUZAFFARPUR.

32. Khan Bahadur Mohammad Jafar, Barrister-at-Law; 33. Syed Hifz Imam, M.A., (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law; 34. Mohammad Naqi, Barrister-at-Law; 35. Syed Ali Zafar, (No. 2.) B.A.,B.L., Vakil; 36. Syed Mohammad Alam, B.A.,B.L., Vakil, 37. Syed Mohammad, B.A.,B.L., Advocate; 38. Mohammad Yaqub, Rais and Vice-President, Municipal Board, Muzaffarpur; 39. Abdul Qadir, B.A., B.L., Vakil; 40. Mohammad Jamil, B.A.,B.L., Vakil; 41. Syed Abu Zafar, B.A.,B.L., Advocate; 42. Mohammad Husain, B.A.B.L., Advocate; 43. Mirza Hussain, Zamindar; 44. Nauroz Husain, Zamindar; 45. Syed Raza Qasim Mukhtar; 46. Syed Ali Musa, Mukhtar; 47. Syed Hasan, Nawab, Zamindar; 48. Syed Mohammad Baqar, Nawab, Zamindar; 49. Syed Mohommad Taqi, Zamindar; 50. Mirza Mansoor Husain, Zamindar; 51. Mohammad Said Siddiq, Teacher; 52, Syed Wasi Halder Bilgrami, Teacher; 53. Syed Mohammad Mustafa, 54. Syed Faqir Husain, Teacher; 55. Mohammad Hussain Baksh.

GAYA.

56. Syed Abul Barkat, M.A.,B.L., Advocate; 57. Abdul Qadir, M.A., B.L., Advocate; 58. Mohammad Ishaq; 59. Syed Mohammad Aqil, B.A.,B.L., Vakil; 60. Mohammad Bashirul Haq, Pleader; 61. R. M. Jalal Uddin, B.A.,B.L., Municipal Commissiner; 62. Hakim Syed Afzal Yusuf; 63. Mohammad Abdul Hakim, Naib Nazim, Madarasa Anwarul Yloom, Gaya; 64. Mohammad Tauhid Ahoon, B.A.,B.L., Vakil; 65. Syed Azhar Yusuf, Pleader; 66. Syed Yehya Ali, B.A., B.L. Pleader; 67. Mohammad Asad Raza, B.A.,B.L., Pleader.

PATNA.

81. Sir Ali Imam; 82. Nawab Syed Mohammad Mehdi, M.L.C.,; 83. Nawab Syed Mubarak Ali, Rais ex-M.L.C.; 84. Nawab Syed Abbas Ali, Rais; 85. Mohammad Qaisar, Zamindar; 86. Syed Naqi Imam, B.A., (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law; 87. Mohammad Yusuf, Barrister-at-Law; 88. Syed Safdar Imam, M.A., (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law; 89. Mohammad Muzaffar Husain, M.A.,LL.B., Advocate; 90. Syed Jafar Imam, M.A., (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law; 91. Professor Abdul Bari, M.A., 92. Prof. Abdul Jabbar B.A.; 93. Syed Mohammad Hashmi, Zamindar; 94. Syed Rashid Sajjad, Editor, "Azad"; 95. Syed Hasan Arzoo of Phulwari Sharif; 96. Syed Sadr Uddin Nashtar, B.A.,B.L., Pleader and Zamindar; 97. Hafiz Syed Zafar Hasan, Pleader, Behar Weavers' Association and patron Jamiatul Mominin, Behar; 98. Moulana Hakim Wasi Ahmad; President, Jamiatul Mominin and Secretary, Madrasa Munirul Islam; 99. Moulana Mohammad Nazir Hasan, Naib Sadr Anjuman Millia and Secretary, Education Committee; 100. Mohammad Abdulla, Mutawalli Madarasa Munirul Islam; 101. Moulvi Said Uddin Nizami, Secretary, Anjuman Millia and Naib Secretary, Jamiatul Mominin Behar Sharif; 102. Hakim Hafiz Mohammad Nabi Uddin; 103. Moulana Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hakim, Member Edocation Committee Madarasa Munirul Islam; 104. Moulvi Mohammad Zakir Husain; 105. Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Karim; 106. Mahboob Alam; 107. Zafar Ahmad; 108. Mohammad Yunus; 109. Mohammad Husain; 110. Ali Hasan; 111. Abdul Aziz Bihari; 112. Hafiz Zafar Husain.

113 Mahmud Ashan 114 Abdur Razzaq; 115 Abdul Jabbar; 116 Siraj Ahmad; 117 Ghulam Rahman; 118 Moulana Rashid Ahmad Secretary Jamiatul Mominin and teacher Madarsa Qaumi; 119 Moulana Kabirul Hasan Bihari; 120 Boulana Mohammad Yasinul Makni Babir Rashid, Head Mudarris, Madarsa Munirul Islam, Behar Sharif; 121 Mohammad Sirajul Haq Fahm Bihari; 122 Moulana Abul Qasim Mohammad Kazim, Mudarris, Madarsa Islamia, Behar; 123 Moulana Abul Makarim Mohammad Zahir Uddin, Mudarris Madarsa Islamia Bihar and Member Jamiatul Ulema; 124 Moulana Abul Makarim Mohammad Mazahir Imam, Mudarris Madarsa Islamia Bihar and Naib Sadr Jamiatul Ulema Behar; 125 Mohammad Idris Hasan; 126 Abul Hasnat Mohammad Abuzar Hifzatullah; 127 Mohammad Moin; 128 Abdul Hafiz Nazim Nazim Kutubkhana Madarsa Islamia; 129 Mohammad Zahir Ashan, Naib Sadr and Member, Education Committee, Madarsa Munirul Islam; 130 Abdul Hamid, Mudarris Madarsa Islamia Bihar Sharif; 131 Abu Saeed Mohammad Qamrul Haq; 132 Abdus Sami; 133 Abdul Majid; 134 Mohammad Fasih Ahmad, Secretary, Darul Matalah.

CHAPRA.

135 Syed Mahmud, P.H.D., Barriseer-at-Law; 136 Abdul Majid, M.A., B.L., Senior Advocate; 137 Syed Rahat Husain, M.A.,, Advocate and Zamindar; 138 Mohammad Saghir, B.A., B.L., and Zamindari 139 Syed Zafar Hussan, M.A., Pleader and Zamindar; 140 Mohammad Ismali Pleader; 141 Syed Manzoor Ali; 142 Yasin Khan, B.A., B.L., Pleader; 143 Mohammad Abdul Jabbar, B.A., B.L., Pleader; 144 Mohammad Abdul Halim, B.A., B.L., Pleader; 145 Mohammad Abdul Majid, B.A., B.L., Pleader; 146 Mohamma Habib, B.A., B.L., Pleader; 147 Mohammad Makki, Rais and Zamindar; 148 Ali, Rais and Zamindar; 149 Abdur Razzaq Merchant; 150 Mohammad Moin Uddin, Zamindar; 151 Abdul Ghaffar, Merchant; 152 Mohammad Azir, B.A., Rais; 153 F. A. Sherwani, Managing Director Maharajganj Sugor Mill; 154 Hamid Shabbir, B.A., Sugor Expert (Germany); 155 Mahbub Raza Zamindar; 156 Mohammad Yusuf Zamindar; 157 Mohammad Yaqub Zamindar; 158 Mohammad Rasul Merchant; 159 Aminur Rahman Merchant; 160 Mohammad Zamindar; 161 Ghulam Rasul Merchant; 162 Syed Zafar Hasan, Zamindar Mustafabad; 163 Syed Sajjad Husain Zamindar; Mustafabad; 164 Syed Imdad Imam; Mustafabad; 166 Habibul Hasan Zamindar; 166 Sirajul Haq Zamindar; 167 Ghulam Amir Zamindar; 168 Syed Ghulam Qasim Zamindar; 169 Syed Ghulam Husain Zamindar; 170 Syed Saeed Hasan Zamindar; 171 Hakim Safdar Husain; 172 Badi Uddin Ahmad, Imam Jame Masjid, Mustafabad; 173 Aftab Husain; 174 Mohi Uddin Khan; 175 Karim Uddin Ahmad; 176 Mohammad Raza Khan; 177 Mohammad Hanif; 178 Hakim Ghulam Hasan Waris; 179 Moin Uddin Ahmad; 180; Hashmat Nilah; 181 Mohammad Salim; 182 Mahmud Alam; 183 Mohammad Siddique; 184 Mohammad Hussain; 185 Janab Ali; 186 Abdussamad Khan; 187 Mohammad Husain; 188 Nabi Jan; 189 Mehdi Hasan Khan; 190 Mehdi Hasan; 191 Abdul Ghani; 192 Ramzan; 193 Abdur Rahim; 194 Molvi Mohammad Azam; 195 Abid Husain; 196 Ali Raza; 197 Hamid; 198 Molvi Nazir Hasan; 199 Syed Mohammad Taqi; 200 Mohammad Shakoor Khan; 201 Abdul; 202 Mahmud Alam; 203 Sheikh Ishaq; 204 Syed Akhtar Husain; 205 Sheikh Mohammad Bashir; 206 Mohammad Salim; 207 Rasul Alam.

DARBHANGA.

208 Moulana Abdul Wahab, Mahtamim Madarsa Imdadia; 209 Moulana Hakim Abdul Aziz; 210 Moulana Hakim Abdul Ghani; 211 Moulana Abdul Aziz, Naib Mohtamim Madarsa Imdadia; 212 Molvi Abdul Hamid Khan, M.A., B.L., Ex-M.L.C.; 213 Molvi Abdul Naim, M.A. Advocate; 214 Molvi Mohammad Ayub, B.A., B.L., Vakil; 215 Molvi Saadar Ali B.A., B.L., Vakil; 216 Molvi Abdul Jali, B.A., B.L., Vakil; 217 Molvi Badi Uzzaman, M.A., B.L. Vakil; 218 Babu Ahmad Maruf, Zamindar; 218 Molvi Abdur Rahim; 220 Molvi Abdul Hafiz, Mufti Madarsa Imdadia; 221 Molvi Siraj Ahmad, Mudarris Madarsa Imdadia; 222 Molvi Abdul Wahid, Mudarris Madarsa Imdadia; 223 Molvi Mohammad Tayab, Mudarris Madarsa Imdadia, 224 Molvi Abdur Rahman Mudarris Madarsa Imdadia; 225 Molvi Abdul Bari; 226 Hafiz Mohammad Kabir; 227 Molvi Mohammad Zakaria, Mudarris Madarsa Imdadia; 228 Molvi Mohammad Sultan; 229 Hafiz Abdul Wahid; 230 Hafiz Abdul Shakoor; 213 Fakhr Uddin, Municipal Commissioner; 232 Haji Abdus Subhan; 233 Munshi Zainuddin; 234 Mohammad Ishaq; 235 Munshi Mohammad Ilias; 236 Munshi Abdul Alim, 237 Mohammad Hashim, 238 Abdul Hafiz, 239 Mujibur Rahman Khan, 240 Babu Mahmud Ahmad, 241 Munshi Abdul Khaliq, 242 Molvi Mohammad Qasim, 243 Munshi Mohammad Hanif, 244 Munshi Abdul Aziz, 245 Hafiz Abdul Hamid, 246 Abdus Sami Merchant, 247 Mohammad Isa, 248 Hakim Abid Husain, 250 Munshi Mohammad Hanif, 251 Munshi Abdus Subhan, 252 Abdul Jalil, 253 Munshi Abdur Rahman, 254 Abdul Hamid, 255 Mohammad Nazim, 256 Mohammad Anis, 257 Mohammad Jarjis, 258 Mohammad Ishaq, 259 Munshi Abdul Waheed, 260 Abdul Haq, 261 Mohammad Sharif, 262 Hafiz Syed Shah Ramzan Ali, 263 Molvi Mohammad Jafar, 264 Abdul Ahad, 265 Mohammad Ibrahim, 266 Amin Uddin Khan, 267 Shulam Murtaza, 268 Molvi Syed Ali Hasan, 269 Abdul Wahab, 270 Baqa Uddin, 271 Mohammad Usman, 272 Abdul Ghafoor, 273 Molvi Mohammad Ismail, 274 Abdul Maujud, 275 Molvi Mujibur Rahman, 277 Mohammad Yusuf, 278 Hafiz Nasir Uddin, 279 Mohammad Ayub, 280 Mohammad Usman, 281 Mohammad Ishaq, 282 Zulfiqar, 283 Abdus Samad, 284 Mohammad Neman, 285 Mohammad Shamshul Haq, 286 Abdus Sattar, 287 Husaini, 288 Mohammad Yaqub, 289 Munshi Mohammad Ibrahim, 290 Abdul Khalik, 291 Molvi Mohammad Yunus, 292 Mohammad Taslim, 293 Mohammad Rafiq, 294 Mahmud, 295 Abdul Aziz, 296 Abdul Alim, 297 Mohammad Habib, 298 Mohammad Shafiq, 299 Molvi Mohammad Husain, 300 Syed Mahmud, 301 Pir Ali, 302 Mohammad Qasim, 30' Abdul Majid, 304 Mohammad Usman, 305 Imam Uddin, 306 Abdus Sattar, 307 Abdush Shakur, 308 Molvi Mazhar Hasan, 309 Molvi Mohammad Sulaiman, 310 Mohammad Sulaiman, 311 Hafiz Abdur Rashid, 312 Molvi Mohammad Hashim, 313 Molvi Hafiz Mohd. Yusuf, 314 Abul Hasan, 315 Molvi Tauhidul Hasan, 316 Molvi Abdullah, 317 Mohammad Sulaiman, 318 Abdul Ghafoor, 319 Maqbul Ahmad, 320 Mohammad Habib, 321 Hafiz Mohammad Nawab, 322 Sheikh Musahab, 323 Molvi Abdul Aziz, 324 Mohammad Ishaq, 325 Hafiz Abdul Mannan, 326 Abdul Mannan, 327 Hakim Abdus Subhan, 328 Abdur Raoof, 329 Mohammad Nazir, 330 Motfur Rahman, 331 Mohammad Bashir, 332 Habibur Rahman, 333 Mohammad Ali Hasan, 334 Abdul Hafiz, 335 Mohammad Mustaqim, 336 Mohammad Yaqub, 337 Mohammad Ilias, 338 Molvi Abdul Aziz, 339 Babu Fazal Karim, 340 Sheikh Ali Hasan, 341 Babu Mohammad Yaqub, 342 Altaf Ali, 343 Hafiz Mahammad Hashim, 344 Molvi Mohammad Akhtar, 345 Hafiz Mohammad Yaqub, 346 Abdur Rashid, 347 Mohammad Mustaqim, 348 Mutfur Rahman, 349 Mohammad Jan, 350 Nabi Jan, 351 Wahid Ali, 352 Molvi Riasat, 353 Munshi Wahid Hussain, 354 Mohammad Shahab, 355 Hafiz abdul Ghafoor, 356 Abdul Hafiz, 357 Babu Ahmad Khan, 358 Babu Abdul Aziz, 359 Babu Ahsan Imam Khan, 360 Babu Idu Khan, 361 Babu Chhotoo Khan, 362 Babu Mohammad Ali, 363 Manzur Ali, 364 Sheikh Fazal, 365 Iqbal Husain, 366 Molvi Zulfiqar, 367 Sheikh Mohammad Nizir, 368 Sheikh Mohammad Ismail, 369 Molvi Hakim Abdul Hamid, 370 Munshi Abdus Samad, 371 Munshi Abdul Majid, 372 Munshi Rahmat Karim, 373 Nisarul Haq, 374 Mohammad Hashim; 375 Molvi Abdur Rahim; 376 Molvi Mohammad Hasan; 377 Molvi Rukn Uddin; 378 Sheikh Abid Husein; 379 Mohammad Nawab; 380 Molvi Hakim Haji Hafiz Abdul Karim; 381 Molvi Abdur Razaq; 382 Molvi Abdus Subhan; 383 Sheikh Abdul Hakim; 384 Munshi Abdul Waheed; 385 Sheikh Bhargu; 386 Molvi Ahmad Saeed; 387 Molvi Abdul Hamid; 388 Sheikh Bashir; 389 Mohammad Naim; 390 Molvi Ibrahim; 391 Molvi Mohammad Ismail; 392 Hafiz Mohammad Yehya; 393 Munshi Abdul Aziz; 394 Molvi Ata-e-Moula; 395 Hafiz Sakhawat Husain; 396 Munshi Abdus Samad; 397 Hafiz Mohammad Khalil; 398 Hafiz Abdul Hafiz; 399 Hafiz Abul Karim; 400 Molvi Abdur Rahim; 401 Hafiz Ghulam Rasul; 402 Hafiz Mohammad Farid; 403 Hafiz Abdur Rashid; 404 Abdul Karim; 405 Munshi Dilian Sahab; 406 Munshi Mohammad Taslim; 407 Haji Habib Ullah; 408 Kaltu Mian; 409 Molvi Abdul Quadir; 410 Molvi Abdul Salam; 411 Molvi Abdul Kafi Vakil; 412 Moulvi Abdul Wase; 413 Dr. Mohammad Unaid; 414 Babu Junaid; 415 Babu Abdul As; 416 Mohammad Taqi; 417 Mohammad Sulaiman; 418 Mohammad Asim; 419 Molvi Mohammad Sibli; 420 Chhedi; 412 Mohammad Zubair; 422 Mohammad Hashim; 423 Mohammad Wasim; 424 Molvi Mohammad Suwaid; 425 Molvi Abdul Quddoss; 426 Abdur Rashid; 427 Mohammad Akhtar; 428 Mohammad Yaqub; 429 Molvi Mohammad Tahir; 430 Munshi Abdul Karim; 431 Mohammad Saeed 432 Nihar Uddin; 433 Molvi Abdul Aziz; 434 Molvi Soofi Jamal Uddin; 435 Molvi Ainul Haq; 436 Molvi Ali Jan; 437 Munshi Abdur Rahman; 438 Munshi Mehar Ali; 439 Munshi Abdurh Shakur; 440 Molvi Zamir Uddin; 441 Munshi Abdul Jalil; 442 Munshi Mohammad Yakub; 443 Soofi Mohammad Isa; 444 Munshi Nurul Haq; 445 Mohammad Islam; 446 Molvi Mohammad Ilias; 447 Munshi Abdul Ghafoor; 448 Munshi Alim Uddin; 449 Munshi Mohammad Naim; 450 Munshi Abdur Rashid; 451 Munshi Mhammad Siddiq; 452 Munshi Mohammad Khalil; 453 Munshi Shamshul Haq; 454 Munshi Ainul Haq; 455 Munshi Mehdi Hasan; 456 Munshi Mohammad Jamil; 457 Munshi Mohammad Khalil; 458 Munshi Ali Aham; 459 Munshi Mohammad Saeed; 460 Munshi Mohammad Shariff; 461 Hakim Abdur Raoof; 462 Munshi Mohammad Kamil; 463 Chaudhri Mahbubur Rahman; 464 Chaudhri Fazlur Rahman; 465 Chaudhri Mohmmad Zafar; 466 Mohammad Wasiul Haq; 467 Munshi Abdul Waheed; 468 Molvi Rahim Buksh; 469 Munshi Mohammad Zahur; 470 Chaudhri Mohammad Saghir; 471 Chaudhri Mohammad Zakaria 472 Chaudhri Mohammad Wakil; 473 Chaudhri Nazrur Rahman; 474 Munshi Akhtar Nabi; 475 Munshi Imtiaz; 476 Shah Anwar Ahmad; 477 Chaudhri Abdul Wadood; 478 Chaudhri Abdul Karim; 479 Munshi Abdur Razzaq; 480 Munshi Mohammad Salim; 481 Munshi Abul Hasan; 482 Molvi Abdul Haq; 483 Munshi Abdul Jalil; 484 Munshi Mohammad Khalil; 485 Master Mohammad Khalil; 486 Doctor Mohammad Jamil; 487 Dr. Mohammad Shafi; 488 Dr. Mohammad Wali; 489 Molvi Mohammad Ilias; 490 Molvi Zainul Abdin; 491 Munshi Safi Ullah; 492 Munshi Shifaat; 493 Munshi Azhar; 494 Munshi Mohammad Ahmad; 495 Dr. Mohammad Maula; 496 Hakim Abdur Rahman; 497 Munshi Mohammad Abbas; 498 Hafiz Abul Hasan; 499 Molvi Mujibur Rahman 500 Munshi Waiz Uddin, 501 Munshi Annahar; 502 Munshi Kalab Husain; 503 Munshi Abdul Hamid; 504 Munshi Zamir Uddin; 505 Munshi Mohammad Ishaq; 506 Munshi Mohammad Ismail; 507 Munshi Mohammad Ishaq; 508 Munshi Tilawat Husain; 509 Munsni Abdul Hamid; 510 Moulvi Ainul Haq; 511 Moulvi Mohammad Tayab; 512 Moulvi Mohammad Ishaq; 513 Moulvi Mohammad Usman; 514 Moulvi Abdul Aziz; 515 Munshi Lal Mohammad; 516 Munshi Abdur Razzaq; 517 Munshi Amir Uddin; 518 Munshi Salman; 519 Hafiz Sulaiman; 520 Munshi Annahar; 521 Munshi Mohammad Hanif; 522 Munshi Danial; 523 Munshi Abdur Rashid; 524 Moulvi Janab Ali; 525 Munshi Mohammad Abid; 526 Munshi Wali Ahmad; 527 Munsni Abdul Hakim; 528 Munshi Alim Uddin; 529 Munshi Mohammad Siddique; 530 Munshi Mohammad Darogha; 531 Moulvi Ismail; 532 Moulvi Mohammad Ishaq; 533 Moulvi Waris Mohammad; 534 Haji Moulvi Maqbul Ahmad; 535 Moulvi Abdul Azim; 536 Munshi Iqbal Hussain; 537 Munshi Mohammad Jan; 538 Moulvi Mohammad Ismail; 539 Munshi Mohammad Yasin; 540 Munshi Ali Hasan; 541 Moulvi Abdul Khaliq; 542 Moulvi Abdul Jalil; 543 Moulvi Hifazat Karim; 544 Munshi Jamal Baksh; 545 Moulvi Mohammad Shakil; 546 Sheikh Naubat Ali; 547 Mohammad Hanif; 548 Munshi Abdul Quddoos; 549 Munshi Abdul Moid; 550 Hafiz Mohammad Qasim, 551 Moulvi Maqbul Ahmad; 552 Hafiz Abdus Sattar! 553 Hafiz Amir Hasan; 554 Hafiz Moinul Haq; 55 Hafiz Nihal Uddin; 556 Hafiz Abdul Ghani; 557 Hafiz Mohammad Said; 558 Moulvi Mohammad Jamal; 559 Moulana Abdul Aziz; 560 Moulana Abul Khair; 561 Choudhri Kalim Ullah; 562 Choudhri Abdul Jalil; 563 Choudhri Salim Ullah; 564 Choudhri Kamal Uddin; 565 Munshi Abdur Rahman; 566 Qazi Zahurul Haq; 567 Moulvi Abdul Alim; 568 Munshi Mohammad Salim; 569 Munshi Tafazzul; 570 Mianji Nathu; 571 Hafiz Abdul Hamid; 572 Mohammad Mufid; 573 Moulvi Shamshullah; 574 Munshi Waiz Uddin; 575 Munshi Mohammad Fazil; 576 Munshi Nurul Hasan; 577 Babu Niaz Ahmad; 578 Babu Mohammad; 579 Babu Mujahid; 580 Munshi Mohammad Jan; 581 Munshi Amir Hasan; 582 Mohammad Zufair; 583 Munshi Liaqat Husain; 584 Munshi Khilafat Hussain; 585 Munshi Mohammad Ali; 586 Hakim Abid Husain; 587 Munshi Atiq Ullah; 588 Munshi Ali Hasan; 589 Munshi Mahboob; 590 Munshi Mohammad Taslim; 591 Munshi Fazal Karim; 592 Sheikh Nathoo; 593 Munshi Mohammad Wasil; 594 Moulvi Mohammad Sabir; 595 Munshi Mohammad Hanif; 596 Munshi Abdul Aziz; 597 Munshi Abdul Jalil; 598 Munshi Ghulam Husain; 599 Munshi Fazal Karim; 600 Mohammad Sidcique; 601 Mushi Mohammad Saeed; 602 Moulvi Mahboob; 603 Munshi Abdul Karim; 604 Munshi Abdul Latif; 605 Qazi Mohammad Zufair; 606 Monammad Nawab; 607 Qazi Abbas; 608 Qazi Abdullah; 609 Qazi Mohammad Saghir; 610 Munshi Abdul Ghafoor; 611 Munshi Sadr-Uddin; 612 Munshi Mohamad Munir; 613 Munshi Mohammad Ishaq; 614 Munshi Mohammad Waiz; 615 Hafiz Mohammad Nawab; 616 Munshi Mohammad Jamal; 617 Hakim Nisar Uddin; 618 Munshi Nisar Uddin; 619 Munshi Hasan Khan; 620 Munshi Fazal Rab; 621 Munshi Mohammad Ehsan; 622 Munshi Mohammad Yunus; 623 Mohammad Athar; 624 Mohammad Yehya, 625 Mohammad Talha; 626 Mohammad Ahmad; 627 Dr. Mohammad Yehya; 628 Munshi Mohammad Khalil; 629 Salim Ullah Khan; 630 Aulad Khan; 631 Munshi Abdur Rahim; 632 Mutiur Rahman; 633 Mujibur Rahman; 634 Mahmud Ahmad; 635 Mutiur Rahman; 636 Abdul Hafiz; 637 Hafiz Mohammad Bilal; 638 Hafiz Mohammad Daud; 639 Mohammad Akhtar; 640 Safi Urrahman; 641 Mohammad Waris; 642 Abdut Tawwab; 643 Munshi Abdul Ahad; 644 Moulvi Abdul Shakur; 645 Moulvi Mohi Uddin; 646 Moulvi Mohi Uddin; 647 Moulvi Mohammad Hanif, 648 Munshi Shafi Urrahman; 649 Munshi Mohammad Idris; 650 Hafiz Abdul Ahad; 651 Munshi Zahurul Haq; 652 Hafiz Mohammad Isa, 653 Hafiz Iqbal Husain; 654 Moulvi Abdur Rahim; 655 Moulvi Abdul Karim; 656 Moulvi Mohammad Sulaiman; 657 Moulvi Abdur Razzaq; 658 Munshi Abdur Razzaq; 659 Munshi Shafiur Rahman; 660 Haji Kifayat; 661 Moulvi Mohammad Isa; 662 Moulvi Mohammad Idris; 663 Hafiz Manzoor Ahmad; 664 Munshi Mohammad Hanif; 665 Munshi Abdus Subhan; 666 Munshi Mohammad Shafi; 667 Munshi Ilahi Bukhsh; 668 Mohammad Umar; 669 Dildar Ali; 670 Hafiz Hafizur Rahman; 671 Syed Zafrul Islam; 672 Munshi Fazal Rab; 673 Munshi Mohammad Kazim; 674 Munshi Liaqat Husain, 675 Mohammad Hashim; 676 Mutiur Rahman; 677 Mohammad Nawab; 678 Mohammad Taqi; 679 Mohammad Mutiur Rahman; 680 Moulvi Hakim Mohammad Taqi; 681 Munshi Mohammad Yasin; 682 Moulvi Mohammad Alam; 683 Mohammad Qasim; 684 Munshi Mohammad Naim; 685 Munshi Mohammad Yasin; 686 Azizur Rahman; 687 Muushi Abdul Hakim; 688 Munshi Ali Jan; 689 Ramzan Ali; 690 Munshi Mohammad Yusuf; 691 Munshi Zamir Uddin; 692 Moulvi Azirur Rahman; 693 Hafiz Mohammad Daud; 694 Munshi Abdul Ghani; 695 Munshi Abdush Shakur; 696 Munshi Mohammad Sulaiman; 697 Munshi Mohammad Ibrahim; 698 Shamshur Rahman; 699 Qamrur Rahman; 700 Mutiur Rahman; 701 Munshi Anisur Rahman; 702 Sheikh Mohammad Munir; 703 Sheikh Dastgir; 704 Sheikh Mohammad Atiq; 705 Abdul Hamid; 706 Abdul Aziz; 707 Moulvi Syed Maqsud Alam; 708 Moulvi Mohammad Sunaid; 709 Moulvi Monammad Saghir; 710 Altaf Ali; 711 Wahid Ali; 712 Sheikh Hamraz Ali.

SHAHABAD.

Kazi Mohd. Waheed Ashraf, Rais; Kazi Mohd., Saeed, Rais; Kazi Abdur Rafey B.Sc. (London); Shibli Ibrahimi, M.A. (Professor); A. K. Syed; M. A. Bari; Mohemed Abdul Qadir; Mohemed Salim; Mohemed Haroon; Refaqat Hussain, B.A.; Abu Mohamed; Mohiuddin; Mohemed Zainul Abedin, B.A., B.L.; Mohemed Ismail.

WOMEN WORKERS JOIN STRIKERS.

ATTEMPTS TO BRING IN BLACK-LEGS

Additional Police For Sholapur.

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, July 28.

The mill strike continues as before and inspite of the strenuous efforts on the part of the mill managements the appallingly low percentage of attendance is the same as yesterday. More than 80 per cent of the operatives are on strike and the mills are practically empty. Day by day the number of strikers is gaining strength and it is understood that the mill authorities have asked the jobbers immediately to procure workers or to go off themselves.

POLICE CONTINGENT FROM BIJAPUR.

An additional police contingent has arrived here from Bijapur yesterday evening. The District Magistrate Mr. H. F. Knight could be seen moving about the mill area. The City Magistrate Mr. Kale too, appears very busy.

One feature to-day was the taking of the mill operatives from Criminal Tribes Settlement under a police escort of the settlement itself.

This morning Mr. Randive of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was casually passing by the road in front of the Raja Narsing Girji Mill surveying the situation. A European Police Officer who happened to arrive there in a motor car asked him to go off saying that all sorts of demonstrations and processions were banned in the area. But, when Mr. Randive demanded a written order to that effect, the Police Officer asked the driver to drive off and left the spot without a word.

WOMEN WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

A very interesting incident occurred this morning when some women workers were carried in lorries to the Laxumi-Vishnu Cotton mills. As these women workers reached the mill premises, the Union pickets at the gates persuaded and appealed to them to go back and in response, these ladies squatted themselves on the ground and refused to attend to their work and ultimately returned after distributing the breads they had amongst the picket-volunteers.

Mixed Court In French Concession

SINO-FRENCH AGREEMENT FOR RENDITION

TO BE REPLACED BY TWO CHINESE COURTS

LONDON, July 28.

Nanking—An agreement with the French Government has been signed for the rendition of the mixed court in the French Concession in Shanghai. The Court will thereby come under Chinese jurisdiction on 31st December. It is understood that it will be replaced by two Chinese Courts, one of the first instance and the other a Court of Appeal.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C Meets In Bombay On 6th Inst.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

All arrangements for the holding of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee are now complete. The A.I.C.C. as already announced, will meet on the 6th August in the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank.

The Hall arrangements are in charge of lady volunteers under the Captainship of Miss Safia Somji, while the receiving and lodging arrangements will be attended to by men volunteers captained by Sardar Thaman Singh. Ladies and gentlemen who desire to give their names as volunteers should communicate to the respective Officers-in-charge c/o. The Congress House, Bombay 4. before 2nd proximo.

FREE LODGING AND BOARDING.

Free Boarding and lodging arrangements have been made for the members of the A.I.C.C. Lodging accommodation has been made in Jhaveri Villa, Gilder Lane, Lamington Road, behind the Tardeo Bridge. The place is only half a furlong distant from the Bombay Central, (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) and the A.I.C.C. meeting Hall is about five furlong distant from Javeri Villa.

Members of the A.I.C.C. who are coming to attend the meeting are requested to communicate the date of their arrival and the train by which they travel, to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

PERMIT PASSES.

Admission to the Hall for the meeting of the A.I.C.C. is restricted. Visitors will be admitted on their producing a permit pass which can be had at the Congress House on payment of Rs. 10|- each. No passes will be issued unless those who seek one are recommended by a member of the B.P.C.C. There is only limited accommodation. No seats are reserved. And not a single complimentary pass will be issued.

ALL-INDIA COTTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is decided to start this association with a view to safeguard the interests and rights of Indian Cotton Growers, aims and objects of which have been approved by

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Cotton cultivators and landholders desiring to join this association may please communicate to:—

"X" C/O. "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 29.

Gazana Mogregor Rangoon.
Surada; Redwarth; Java.
C/Bath; Singleton; Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 29.

Karagola; Fishley; Durban.
Tawadi; Versterg, Freemantle.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 29.

Steamer Belpomela for Madras.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Cathey for China and Japan.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer C/Canton for New York.
Steamer Surada for Calcutta.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Gazana," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Surada" arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S C/Bath:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Bath, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Tawadi:—The L Edward Ltd steamer "Tawadi" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Freemantle, with a general and some bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Karagola," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 29.

For London S S "Ranchi":—2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.; 1000 cwt. lentils, Birla Bros.; 4 bales woollen carpets H. Habibulla; 23 bales animal skin, A. E. Blumentle and Co.

For Istambul:—8 bales woollen carpets H. W. G. Hasinja and Co.

For Liverpool City of Bath:—4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren, 201 bales cotton fly, 40 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas and Co.

For Manchester:—74 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co.;

For Glassgow:—1500 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H V Ooomerbhoy; 2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H Ramji and Co.

For Marseilles S S "Silvereeder":—200 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For New York City of Canton:—400 cwt. planstago seed T S Thadani and So.

For Genoa S S "Aquileia"—6000 cwt. groundnuts, 1000 cwt. linseed oil, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka S S Hakdoti Maru":—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai S S "Havre Maru":—3000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—850 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nogoya:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai S S "Nirvana":—1100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—78 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 29.

From London S S "Nerbudda": Agents M M and Co.:—38 cases paper, 15 cases preserves, 38 cases medicine, 15 cases sherry, 160 cases closustures, 37 cases electrodes, 31 cases sousages, 200 cases farina; 50 cases corks; 114 cases washing blue; 100 cases milk churns; 151 cases metal polish, 77 cases O'stores, 20 cases beer, 90 cases cordials, 25 cases gin 300 cases glue, 50 cases ale, 22 cases thinner, 40 cases cardboard discs, 65 cases boot polish, 30 cases tyres, 60 bags Fuller's earth, 700 bundle plates, 70 bundle fencing, 43 bundle tubes, 3954 plates spelter, 75 drums spirits, 187 drums sanitary fluid; 19 cases varnish; 30 cases turpentine, 34 cases chemirals, 25 cases lub. grease, 855 cases lub. oil; 475 cases paint; 53 cases colour.

From Sanfrancisco:—47 cases provision.

From Bourdeaux:—45 cases brandy; 35 cases Ean De vic.

From Charente:—205 cases brandy.

From Antwerp:—2307 bundle steel bars, 1385 bundle steel tees; 1002 bundle steel rods; 1001 bundle steel angles; 1653 bundle steel joists; 49 bundle steel channels; 1519 bundle steel hoops; 1475 bundle steel flats; 629 bundle steel plates; 1732 bundle steel sheets 245 bundle steel; 50 bundle wire; 184 buncle stones; 390 bundle nails; 351 bundle bolts and nuts; 116 bundle straw-boards, 363 bundle glassware.

From Middlesbro:—965 bundle steel sheet; 50 bundle steel ridging 64 buncle steel plates, 64 bundle steel joists; 271 bundle steel angles; 117 drums paint; 220 drums chemicals.

From New York City of Bristol; Agent F F Campbell:—119 cases auto parts; 68 cases motor cars; 118 cases medicine, 162 cases goats; 50 cases corn flakes; 75 cases lamps; 76 cases paper; 266 cases springs; 30 cases clocks, 190 coils; 115 cases old clothings; 75 cases cotton goods, 245 cases cotton remnants; 1000 bales newspaper, 23 cases ketchup, 163 cases batteries, 98 drums dyestuff, 1180 drums lub.-oil, 37 drums lub. grease; 20 drums jelly, 30 drums chemicals.

From Philadelphia:—655 drums lub. oil; 25 cases gas mantles; 625 bundle copper sheets; 65 cases Q. oats.

DUMPING LANCASHIRE'S PIECE-GOODS INTO INDIA

Mischievous & Unpatriotic Move To Net In Communalists Muslims

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta in the course of a leading article writes:—

There is, we believe, hardly any Indian who does not understand the value of the use of indigenous articles by Indians. It is needless to say that the use of country-made goods creates a demand for them and the creation of such a demand means the starting by our countrymen of new industries and the resuscitation of old ones. That the prosperity of the country depends to a large extent on its industrial development is a matter not unknown even to a school-boy. About 70 crores of rupees goes out of India every year as price of foreign cloth imported into the country. It is the duty of every Indian to see that this huge annual economic drain is arrested, and the only means by which this can be done is by giving up the use of foreign cloth. But instead of that, an all-India Muslim Association, as reported to a local Anglo-Indian contemporary from Delhi, is going to be formed to trade in foreign piecegoods. "The Association," it is said, "is to be known as the East and West Corporation, Ltd. and is being registered at Delhi with a capital of Rs. 10 crores under a board of distinguished Muslims and the patronage of H. H. the Aga Khan." Is Maulana Shaukat Ali who sometime ago spoke of a similar piecegoods trade with England is connected with it? At a time when serious efforts are being made in India to do away with the use of all foreign goods it is somewhat astonishing to learn that some Mussalmans would be so unpatriotic as to start such a concern in foreign piecegoods and go against the interests of their own country. Maulana Shaukat Ali, we believe, not merely uses country-made cloth but even Khaddar which is costlier than mill-made cloth. It is, therefore, inconceivable that he would associate with such a concern—a concern so injurious to the economic interest of his motherland. Politically he has changed, let us hope with the best of motives, but it will be extremely deplorable if the change in his political views has brought about such a change in his mentality as may incapacitate him to take a proper view of an elementary duty to his country—a duty which he has so long discharged with all his might. Moulvi A. K. Fuzlul Haque when he was in England as a "delegate" to the Round Table Conference once went to a shop to purchase an article which happened to be of German make. The shopkeeper told him that it was not available there. Then Moulvi Fuzlul Huq asked him as to where he would get it. The shopkeeper said, "You will have to go to Germany We don't sell German goods." Mr. Huq said all this at a public meeting in Calcutta on his return from England in order to show how patriotic the Englishmen were and perhaps to inculcate the idea of patriotism upon the minds of our young men. What is therefore amazing is that there are Mussalmans in India so unpatriotic as to play into the hands of foreign exploiters of the land and help foreign manufacturers to the prejudice of the interests of their own country. So long as we do not get any authentic information we are reluctant to believe that H. H. the Aga Khan is the patron of the Association. We do not think that even the Aga Khan can go so far against the interests of India.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

"TRADER HORN" AT CAPITOL.

A Special Show For The Press

The Press of Bombay was fully represented at a luncheon given by Messrs. Globe Theatres Ltd. at their Capitol Cinema on Tuesday as a fore-runner of a special review of "Trader Horn" which will be opening its session at the Capitol from Saturday next. Mr. P. M. Sidhwa, Manager of the Capitol, in the welcoming the guests said:—"On behalf of Mr. K. A. Kooka and Mr. F. H. Sidhwa, (Sr.) Managing Directors of Messrs Globe Theatres Ltd. it gives me great pleasure to welcome you this morning and thank you most sincerely for the kind acceptance of our invitation. Gentlemen, it was my pleasure and privilege to meet you about a year ago at a similar function when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Broadway Melody" was presented and it makes me feel proud that the present occasion also is as a result of the advent of the Miracle Picture of 1931. "Trader Horn" produced by them, who had, as a result of this excellent production, earned for themselves the well-merited sobriquet of "The Miracle Workers". It is an occasion like the present one that makes me feel "the forceful power of the Press" as you well know that on account of campaigns in the United States and the United Kingdom, "Trader Horn" was voted the finest picture produced "without an ounce of fake" and became the talk of the West.

"ALL OTHER SHOWS ECLIPSED".

Mr. A. R. Jones of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the producers of the picture, gave facts and figures as regards the production of the picture. The film was the most ambitious film undertaking ever and nothing ever attempted approached the magnitude of "Trader Horn". It eclipsed by far anything which had gone before. Never before in one stupendous show had there been such a combination of spectacle, drama, novelty, physical surge and beauty in a never-ending flow. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, had poured men, money and genius into the creation of this marvellous motion picture achievement that had gripped the world's imagination. For the first time the mighty thrilling roar of the African jungle was imprisoned on a sound track. The picture was dubbed "The Miracle Picture of 1931."

The guests then repaired to the theatre where "Trader Horn" was screened. The picture made one hear the voice of the jungle. It was like prying into hidden mysteries and those who saw it lived and breathed its dark and primitive romance.

BRITISH BUSINESSMAN'S GLEE.

Mr. J. C. Roberts, the President of the Delhi Piecegoods Merchants' Association, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the Association would have a fair chance of proving successful. He seems, as may be natural, to have been gratified, at the prospect of the East and West Corporation being started and carrying on trade in foreign piecegoods. We do not know when the project will materialize, of course, if it at all materializes. But the fact—it seems to us to be a fact—that some Mussalmans have taken it into their heads to start such a piece-goods trade is a matter of which we as Mussalmans are ashamed. True it is that there are many non-Muslim Indians who are carrying on trade in foreign piecegoods and perhaps their co-religionists are not ashamed of them. But, we are afraid, the present case is a different one. Those Indians who are carrying on trade in foreign piecegoods have been doing so for a long time and doing it not to "wreak vengeance" on any body or any class of people. But the proposed Muslim organization will not, it seems, be merely for trade purposes but will have a political object in view,—an unpatriotic object in view—namely, to counteract the effect of the campaign for the boycott of foreign goods, and hence as Muslims we feel ashamed of it. May it be hoped that this unpatriotic project will be given up?

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

POONA, July 29.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bengal, from Chota Nagpur to North Hyderabad and in Konkan, and active in East Rajputana, East Central India, East United Provinces, North Madras Coast and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, and North Hyderabad; and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Malabar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Amherst two; Akyab one and a half; Bassein and Gwa one; Cox's Bazar six; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong three; Tezpur and Jalpaiguri two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati, Saugor Island and Ranchi one and a half; Raipur three; Mussooree and Bhopal two; Mukteswar, Bahraich, Nowgong, Kanker and Chanda one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Gorakpur and Sutna three quarters; Dehra Dun, Seoni and Pachmarhi a half; Jhalrapatan two; Kotah one and a half; Barmer, Jaipur, Rajkot, Veraval and Bhavnagar a quarter; Mahableshwar four; Marmagao three; Ratnagiri, Karwar and Khandala two; Parbhani and Cocanada one and a half; Nizamabad one and Vellore three quarters.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue to be active in Burma, North East India, East Central India, East Central Provinces, North Deccan and Konkan with local falls in Gujarat and East Rajputana. Rainfall will extend in the United Provinces, West Central India and West Central Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in submontane districts of Bihar and United Provinces within 48 hours.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 29.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 29-7-31 Colaba Point 0.24"; Fort 0.30"; J. J. Hospital 0.44".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 46.26"; Fort 51.52"; J. J. Hospital 47.83".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 36.60". Fort 39.66"; J. J. Hospital 37.48".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 41.23"; Fort 55.31"; J. J. Hospital 43.45".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-7-1931:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.- at 8 a.m. 29.683 inches (.010 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .037 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperatue during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (2.8 above normal).

FLAG SATYAGRAH IN BANGALORE

Volunteers Jailed For Defying Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

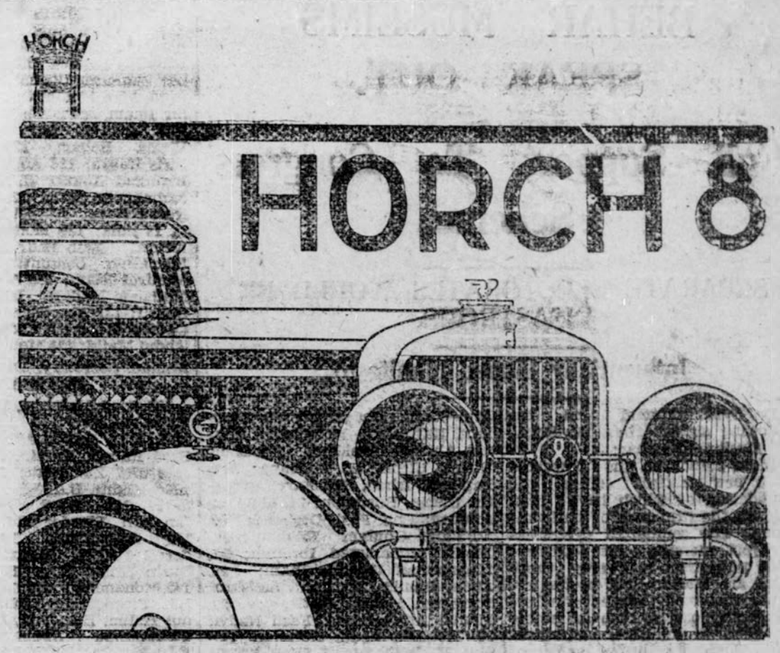
BANGALORE, July 29.

Two volunteers were found guilty by the City Magistrate Mysore, for disobeying the order under section 39, issued by the District Magistrate, prohibiting exhibition of the national flag in any public place. Sjts. Hiranniah and Subbanna attempted to hoist the tricoloured flag on Sunday evening. The police immediately arrested and produced them, before the City Magistrate who sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment. The accused refused to pay fine and went to jail.

REFORMS AND INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' REPRESENTATION

Mr. K. T. Matthew, General Secretary, All-India States Subjects Conference, Kunnamkulam, Cochin State, has submitted the following representation signed by 30 non-official members of the Cochin Legislative Council to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"We, the non-official members of the third Cochin Legislative Council, urge that the people of the Indian States, as distinguished from the Princes, should be given due and adequate representation in the deliberations and Conferences to be held for setting the future constitution of India including the States, and are of opinion that any constitutional development of India, without fully recognising the rights of the States' people, cannot serve to promote peace and harmony in the States and bring about the unity and progress of All-India."



"THE MASTERPIECE OF GERMAN ENGINEERING"

ON DISPLAY AND DEMONSTRATIONS BY

THE INDO AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.

64 HUGHES ROAD,

BOMBAY.

WILL GANDHIJI COMPROMISE ?

(Continued from page 6.)

paving stones, would find tongues to clamour their reproach. If India is to survive at all, she must survive in spirit—worthy of her cause, faithful to her dream, whole in souid, if not in body. Of all living men today, the Mahatma must see and know this fact, and therefore, will not forget it.

But not India alone, but the world has issue here! There are some things that cannot be compromised. The freedom of a nation is one, for it is either free or it is not free. The soul of a people is another, for it is either true, or it is not true. The sanctity of a cause is still another, for it is either served, or it is not served. Gandhi has won the allegiance of millions of men and women outside his own country, and thus untouched by his own nationalistic cause, through that higher cause of love, and non-violence, and soul-force, which alone in history he has made so peculiarly his own. He is to-day the guardian of this universal cause of the spirit, as well as of the specific cause of India. When he sits at London, he will sit as the representative of the millions of his own land who see in him their liberation from subjection, but also of unnumbered millions in other lands who see in him their liberation from violence, and war, and hate and death. Gandhi has taught mankind a better way of life. Can he make that way succeed, and therewith prove its worth? It is this which he must answer in London. And, if he fails, the heart of the world will break.

Never in all history has one man faced so grat a challenge as Gandhi must face in Britain. Never in all history has there been a man so fitted in mind and spirit to answer this challenge, and therewith save humanity. We pray for him who is not only India's but the world's Mahatma, because we trust him and therefore would help him to stand fast.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, July 29.	
F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 28-7-31	8905000	3678000
Receipts Yesterday 28--7-31	5000	6000
Exports to date 28-7-31	6874000	6815000
Stock at Ports 24-7-31	2824000	1658000
Stock Interior Towns 24-7-31	818000	580000
Stock Liverpool 24-7-31	968000	799000
Visible Supply 24-7-31	5303000	2984000
Quantity in Sight 24-7-31	13188000	13843000
Quantity out of Sight 24-7-31	10950000	12768000

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Week ending 24th July, 1931	This week	This season	Last season
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Receipts at U. S. Ports	30	8,895	9,664
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	5	1,033	1,268
To Continent	15	4,160	4,314
To Japan, Canada, etc.	11	1,619	1,227
Total	31	6,867	6,809
World's Spinners' Takings of American cotton	174	10,950	12,763
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	30	1,978	2,616
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,824	1,658
Stocks at American Interior Towns		818	580
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,661	746
Total		5,303	2,984
Last week		5,407	3,073
Difference on week		—104	—89
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		968	799

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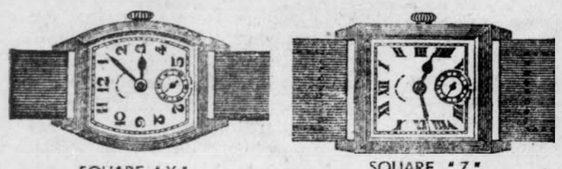

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INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATION AT R. T. C.

—:o:—

Ramanand Chatterji Replies To Objections.

The following is an article, written by Ramanand Chatterji, Editor of the "Modern Review", for the "New Era", the new weekly of Calcutta, which comes out on 1st August:—

The leading Anglo-Indian Papers often write of things, ostensibly by way of intelligent anticipation, but really by way of echoing official opinion and publishing it in advance of formal publication. One is reminded of this fact by the Simla letter published in the columns of an Anglo-Indian paper from its special representative at that summer capital, relating to the Indian States' subjects and the representation at the Round Table Conference. The writer wrote on the 15th. July last that before that Conference met it was thought that "the constitutional discussions would be concerned only with British India and with the States only in so far as the relations with British India might be affected by the results of the Conference." But in the first week of the Conference things took an 'unexpected' turn; a federal constitution for the whole of India was proposed. Hence it has become necessary to decide how the Indian States are to be represented in the proposed federal legislature. But before any decision is arrived at, it is only common justice that the people of the Indian States should have an opportunity to take part in the discussions on the subject in the Round Table Conference. The population of the Indian States is more than one-fifth of the entire population of India. It will be a very great injustice not to allow them to place their views before the constitution makers of India and themselves to become constitution makers, in part, through their delegates.

It seems from the letter of the aforesaid Simla correspondent that the subject has probably drawn the attention of the Viceroy and his Executive Council; but it also appears that officialdom is perhaps thinking of deluding the States' People with a bauble instead of honestly looking the problem squarely in the face and giving them real representation.

FRICTION AT R. T. C.

According to the Simla writer, there are three possible methods of securing some sort of representation of the States subjects. "One is the election or nomination of a member or members of the Indian States Peoples Conference." But this is rejected with the observation that "owing to the tactics and policy of that organisation it may be objected that its direct representation would only make for friction at the Round Table."

If that be the official objection, it is a most absurd one. Did the representatives of the three British Political parties, the representatives of the Indian Princes, the representatives of the Indian Liberal party, the representative of the Sikhs, the representatives of the Indian Mohomedan Separatist party, and others who said that they represented only themselves did all these persons, day after day, go through a round of saying ditto to one another's observations at the last session of the Round Table Conference? Friction there occasionally was and there must be. Only there should not be any deadlock.

CONGRESS MODEL.

As regards the policy and tactics of the Indian States' People's Conference, one cannot guess what policy and tactics are meant. But it is well-known that its policy and tactics are based on the Congress model—though it has not yet prescribed any general movement of Civil Disobedience against the authority of those princes who are known to be tyrannous. But this difference ought to make the Indian States' People's Conference less obnoxious to officialdom than the Congress. There is nothing anti-national and undemocratic in its policy and tactics as there is in the policy and tactics of the Mohomedan Separatist group represented at the Round Table Conference. Most probably that is what makes the policy and tactics of the Indian States' People's Conference anathama to British and Anglo-Indian bureaucrats and Imperialists—as the latter cannot possibly like an accession of strength to the supporters of nationalism and democracy in the Round Table Conference.

The second method thought of is that Mr. Gandhi should accept the States subjects' brief in addition to that of the Congress. The objection to this method has been stated as follows: not very very clearly, I must say:

"The princes would immediately argue that the two briefs are incompatible and Mr. Gandhi's position would be illogical, because he himself knows quite well that it would be vain to press on the states the ideas that he is bound to put forward on behalf of his party."

I do not see why the two briefs are incompatible or why Mr. Gandhi's position would be illogical. "The States", in the sense of their Rulers, may not accept his ideas but that would not make his position illogical, any more than the non-acceptance of his ideas by the British Government and British parties in Britain and India would make his position illogical.

OBJECTION.

The official echo proceeds:—

"Moreover, since the British Indian and the Indian States' delegations will more or less form two distinct parties to the discussions at the Conference parties with certain clear differences of opinion—the identification of a British Indian delegate with the States' Peoples would be an anomaly that might only encourage princely suspicions and enhance any rift that may occur between the two parties."

There is something in this objection; though even if Mahatma Gandhi did not formally represent the States' people in addition to representing the people of British India, there is bound to be in many matters identification of the interests of the two sections of the Indian people, whose main difference politically speaking, is that they are ruled differently.

The method which officialdom prefers and the preference of which by officialdom the Simla writer perhaps echoes, is stated as follows:—

"The third method suggested is the nomination by the Government of an additional delegate to hold a watching brief for the States' subjects. He will have to be a non-official 'cosmopolitan' India, so to speak, without associations with any political party or organisation and a man thoroughly acquainted with conditions in the States and constitutional problems."

This is written perhaps with some particular man in view—who, I cannot guess. A delegate with a mere watching brief will not do. The man chosen must fully participate in the work of the Round Table Conference. To a non-official "cosmopolitan" Indian there would be no objection, "provided that he is not a Princes' man or a British Government's or British Indian Government's man in any sense. In any case, he should be a man who would be acceptable to the Indian States' People's Conference, whose opinion of him the Government of India may ascertain, officially or semi-officially, directly or indirectly in various ways.

A MERE CAMOUFLAGE.

It would be mere camouflage and a mockery of the Indian States' People's demands to foist upon the public a Princes' man as a representative of the subjects of the Indian States.

I do not, in the least, admit the cogency of the suggested argument that the delegate representing the Indian States' subjects must not belong to any party or organisation. The Princes and their officers, who are R. T. C. delegates, belong to the party or organisation known as the Chamber of Princes. The British-Indian delegates, Hindu, Muhammadan, Sikh or Christian, all or mostly belong to some party or organisation. Why are the Indian States' subjects then not to be represented by some competent man or men belonging to some party or organisation? Officialdom must out with some real reason.

It is said, the Princes cannot condescend to sit at the same conference table with any of their subjects. But some of their officers, who are R. T. C. delegates, are their subjects, and they sit with them. And they sit with British-Indian commoner delegates also. So, if the objection under discussion be true, it is narrowed down to this, that the princely delegates object to the presence at the Conference of any delegates from the States who are not servants of the princes.

20th July 1931.

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE.

P. S. I find to-day that the list of members of the Federal Structure Committee is now complete, and that there is not a single member in it who can be said to represent the people of the Indian States. This complete ignoring of those 70 or 80 million people as regards the work of this sub-committee at any rate, cannot be too severely condemned. Let me hope against hope that these people will be represented in the general body of the Conference.

21st July 1931.

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE.

Continental

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Cases in which the claims of Indians to higher posts in the Indian public services are set aside in favour of less competent and often junior British claimants, are no doubt numerous. But I desire to bring to your notice one more case of this kind. Applications for the post of the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science have been invited by Government and advertisements for these applications appeared in the press as far back as February last. But it is astonishing that the attention of Government should not have been drawn during this interval to the claims of Prof. G. R. Paranjpye, Professor of Physics in the same Roval Institute of Science, who has not only a claim for the Principalship, but who on certain occasions has also worked, and is doing so at present, as Acting Principal. There can be no doubt either about the competency or seniority of Prof. Paranjpye, since both these are recognised; and still his claim is evidently being brushed aside, for no other reason than that he is a Professor of Physics and not of Organic Chemistry. There is no technical objection to a Professor of Physics becoming a Principal of the Institute. The objection, therefore, regarding his not being a professor of Organic Chemistry is untenable. Further, it appears, arrangements are made that the Professor of Chemistry at the Islamia College of Andheri is to take charge of Organic Chemistry in the Royal Institute of Science, which entirely obviates the necessity of any other professor for that subject. Presumably he is competent to do the work of the Professor of Organic Chemistry. Therefore the theory that persons of high qualifications in Organic Chemistry are not easily available does not hold good in the present case. There is also one more consideration. The new incumbent of the post is advertised to be on contract basis for a period of five years. Is it wise and expedient to entrust the permanent interests of the Institute in the hands of a person under a temporary contract? Under these circumstances. Prof. G. R. Paranjpye is the only person entitled to fill the post and as such and being also the next senior officer to the post, Government have no justification whatever for not giving it to him.—Yours, etc.,

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'MOCKERY OF RETRENCHMENT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The monstrous recommendations of the amazing Bombay Retrenchment Committee have certainly stunned the poor, ill-paid, half-starving Government subordinates whose monthly incomes upto Rs. 100 can hardly be called a living wage and yet these very men, have been selected for a cut being effected in their wages. The Committee's action in respect of these men is nothing but downright cruelty to helpless, hapless and voiceless human beings. There is a society in Bombay for the prevention of cruelty to animals but where are men that would prevent cruelty being perpetrated on human beings, as is proposed by the worthies of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee. The Viceroy gets Rs. 20,000 every month, exclusive of touring and sumptuary allowances, the Governors get Rs. 10,000, exclusive of sumptuary and touring allowances. These high salaries remain untouched, while the poor clerks must sacrifice.

The revised salaries and allowances granted by the Lee Commission should have been drastically cut before touching the salaries of Government subordinates who can hardly eke out a bare living.

Let Government bestir itself before it is too late and pigeonhole the report and in right earnest tackle the problem of effecting the savings by touching the salaries of the highly paid Officers.—Yours, etc.,

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INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

Bright Prospects

Mr. V. D. Chotai, export manager of Ompraksh Durgadas, Kobe, writing on the 'Bright Prospects in Japan and India Trade" in the special number of "The Osaka Mainichi" states:—

I heartily congratulate the English Edition of the Osaka Mainichi for publishing this Special number. It was a long-felt want and this number should have appeared long ago, but even at the present time it will do great service to the Indo-Japanese friendship. Most of the Indians in Japan are businessmen and for the commercial and economical relations such special numbers shall do much more good than any individual endeavours. This special number will do a great service to the welfare of the two countries which are interdependent in their commercial relations. India supplies raw cotton and other raw materials to Japan while on the other land India is one of the largest customers of Japanese manufactured goods. Big factories in Japan are the suppliers to the villagers in India of hosiery, cotton clothes, toys for their children, and bangles for their ladies. The tailors of India stitch the mustomers' clothing with Japanese needles. Electric shops, tennis players and sportsman in the field with canvas sporting shoes, large five and six storied buildnigs built with Japan cement. More Japanese coal tar and cardboard is now-a-days used than from any other country. Ninety per cent. or more of the shirts have Japanese shell buttons. Children in the school with their little savings buy water pictures exported from Japan and play with small rubber balls, W. and Pears", brand which is Japan's trade mark. Coloured crayons and pencils are the favourites in Art Schools. In each and every house a Japanese tea set nda porcelain ware are found in good varieties. The average Burmese is wearing Japanese artificial and Satin loongyies, and with a Japanese cigar holder in his hand walks proudly in the streets of Burmese cities. The poor people wear Japanese undershirts and enjoy life after the day's hard work.

ELECTRIC SHOPS.

Motor cars are fitted with Japanese filament bulbs. The office boys of Calcutta offices deliver messages on Japanese cycles". The tea gardens supply their products packed in Japanese mome board chests. The rich and high class ladies adorn their bodies with varieties of Japanese silks. From the lowest to the highest grade and from top to the bottom there is not a single item where you do not find some article which is not made in Japan and which is not required for the daily use of India. From East to West and from North to South in the 700000 villages of India from the petty dealer to the highest store you will see the mark "Made in Japan". Though the general public of Japan may have very little knowledge of India and they may not know that India is one of the largest and best buyers of their products yet they very often hear about India and the struggle of India for economic independence.

Your paper can do much to cement Indo-Japanese friendship by publishing such special numbers from time to time and also by publishing facts and figures of trade and other news. Through your efforts you can increase Indo-Japanese trade and through your endeavours you can arrange for the meeting of Indian and Japanese merchants to exchange their views and both may combine and co-operate for the increase of Indo-Japanese trade. The Japanese manufacturers should send good quality and standard make of goods, they should not send rotten and bad quality articles even if they get cent. per cent. profit, for once they supply standard quality, then there is nothing to point against Japanese goods. Capitalists may try to open factories and foundries in India in such lines where the duty and tariff make it impossible to export such articles to India such as match factories, rubber goods factories, musical goods factories, silk weaving factories, many other such goods on which the duty or tariff is from 20 to 50 per cent. Societies and associations should be established for the meeting of both Indian and and booklets should be distributed Japanese, and reports, pamphlets, in Japanese to the interested people and such, as efforts, should be done and supported by a paper and an organisation like your Osaka Mainichi. I close this with the best wishes and once again congratulate your paper for publishing this special number which will go a long way toward enhancing the Indo-Japanese friendship.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS

(Continued from page 4).

the prime) adds itself to itself.

VEDIC MUSIC.

Archaic Vedic music (like most ancient music that we know about) was evolved from the descending arithmetic progression. The Sata-tantri Vina doubtless owes it origin to the arithmetically-divided monochord of many strings, regularly increasing in length. That is stringed instruments designed to produce descending scales used a fixed unit of measurement and a sliding bridge or fret for ascertaining the proper places of the scale notes or srutis. Thus every tone could be simply and accurately obtained by moving the bridge to the required division point. If twenty-two wires were attached to a monochord, the whole sruti sequence could be produced, in descending order. Systematic music probably had its origin in Vedic India from whence it spread its influence throughout the ancient world. Since then the music of India has followed a consistent course of development —first as descending music or the Gandhara grama based upon the descending harmonic series, and later as ascending music, based upon the ascending series of overtones. Thus Indian music has always a natural and scientific fiundation. Modern India has forgotten the great fundamental turths o f music and the meaning of symbols relating to the arts. Accounts of the origin of music, of the twenty-two srutts and their spiritual and emotional associations and functions, are generally dismissed as fanciful legends worthy of only antiquarian interest.

THE SRUTTS.

But the true scientific system which the ancient masters perfected is not entirely gone. Even though Indian musicologists are denying the practical existence of the twenty-two srutts the srutts are actually being sung and played by some first-class musicians at least who, perhaps fortunately, know little or nothing about the physics of sound, intervals, vibrations, etc. They simply carry on the oral traditions and intonations bequeathed to them.

Owing to the melodic nature of Hindu music, the fundamental or tonic drone SA is required to be fixed in the consciousness of the musician. Against this sutained keynote, all the fine gradations of tone are clearly discernible and accuracy of pitch is assured. By moving his frets a little this way or that, the Indian instrumentalist is able to select the tones which best satisfy his musical sensibilities.

Another aid to accuracy of pitch is the use of 'mend' or rhythmic glissando as an essential element in the melodic scheme. The Indian musician sings or plays the intervals as much as he does the 'note,' and in thus gliding between 'notes' he maintains a continuous musical flow to the accompaniment of the resonant drone.

The Hindu musician is really endowed by Nature with an inner sruti sense, for the human ear readily attunes itself to a natural melodic progression of sounds. The fundamental law which operates in the natural harmonic series also rules our musical sensibilities.

The efforts of modern theoricians to explain the Hindu musical scale in terms of twelve semi-tones, or any other artificial divisions of the octave, can have no real significance in the true Hindu musical system as orgiginally based on the natural order of sound.

Western musical theory offers no solution to the sruti problem. It is only from Nature and from the ancients who alone understood her that India can once more discover the truth of music —the eternal law of modes.

SOME SELECTIONS

(BY—B. N. WAGLE.)

'tis one of God's blessings that we cannot foreknow the hour of our death; for a time fixed even beyond the possibility of living, would trouble us more than this uncertainty.

—KING JAMES.

• • • • •

Be on the guard, not only in the matter of steady judgment and action, but also in the matter of gentleness towards those who try to hinder or otherwise trouble thee.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

• • • • •

No man can justly ensure or condemn another because indeed no man truly knows another. This I perceive in myself, for I am in dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.

SIR T. BROWNE.

• • • • •

The purpose of the "Tal-bhajan" of the "Hindus and of the nimaz of the Mahomedans is not different from that of the "kusti" ceremony of the "Zorostrians". Both are meant to divert the devotees' minds from the world to the Almighty. But this purpose is served only if prayers are offered with great devotion and sincerity. You must certainly pray to God, but do not reduce your prayers to a farce or a drill You may shout jumping, at the top of your voice, Tukaram, Tukaram, for years together, but if that shouting is devoid of genuine devotion, will it do any good to you? It is not the high and wide jumping, high and low singing, and slow and fast ringing of the "tal" that take you nearer to God. What is required for your spiritual upliftment is "Bhakti' or devotion, and not the mechanical murmuring or shouting of Mantras.

—MEHER BABA.

• • • • •

He is indeed the wisest and the happiest man, who by consatnt attention of thought, discovers the greatest opportunity of doing good, and breaks through every position, that he may improve these opportunities.

—DODDRIGE.

• • • • •

He must know little of the world, and still less of his own herat, who is not aware how difficult it is amidst the ... disexamples with which ... abounds, to maintain the ... spirit of devotion unimpaired ... or to preserve those moral ..., form the ... impressions which a pure ... chief characteristcis of ... and elevated mind.

—ROBERT HALL.

• • • • •

Life is too short for reading of inferior books. Everyone finds as he goes on how terribly short life is and how much there is he would like to know which he never will have time to learn Nothing of our time, therefore, should be wasted on third-rate books or second-rate books if first-rote ones are to be had. This is true of fiction as well as science or history, though in a different sense.

—VISCOUNT BOYCE.

• • • • •

Let us offer the worship which is best, the worship of the heart; then what do we want with outward preparations? God ought to know the heart and he knows it; in the heart of the true worshipper is the truth which he accepts. In the last hour, the spirit shall reap gain or loss according to the seed it has sown. That worship which keeps us in peace secures its end.

—SHRI TUKARAM.

• • • • •

Without humility no soul that has turned to God and is learning to serve Him is for a moment safe. The whole life of the living soul is the work of divine grace; and while pride claims merit for self, and therefore goes before a fall, humility confesses day by day, "By the grace of God I am what I am."

—H. P. LIDDON.

• • • • •

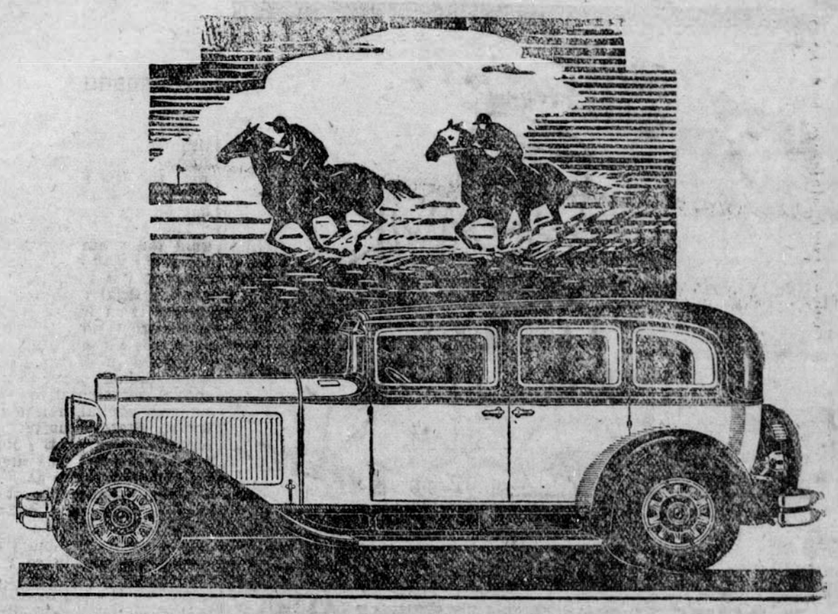
There is no quality of the mind by which men, even good men are more apt to be misled than zeal, particularly zeal in religion, "zeal of God," St. Paul terms it. "It is good to be zealously affected always in good thing." But it ought not to carry us beyond the bounds of moderation.

—BISHOP MAUT.

• • • • •

Doubts may assail Karma Yogins; difficulties they may have to face; disappointments they may meet with; but they would be false to themselves; if owing to doubts, difficulties and disappointments, they stop practising Karma Yoga. Regardless of results they must go on working all the while thinking that they are but doing their duty by God and it is God Himself that makes them work. He is not a Karma Yogin, who thinks now and then, I am doing this' and 'I am doing that,' though he may be serving others. The cursed egoism comes into play as soon as that "I" takes hold of his mind.

—MEHER BABA.



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PLIGHT OF SIRSI PEASANTS

Congress Opens Relief Centres

(From Our Correspondent).

KUMTA, July 20.

Sjt. Sadashivrao Karnad, President, Karnatak C. C., interviewed, said:—"I was in Sirsi on the 18th and 19th instant and had ample opportunities of personally inquiring into the wide and deep distress prevalent in those parts and was satisfied that there was urgent need for immediate distribution of relief to the peasants of the two talukas of Sirsi and Siddapur. On looking into the several charts and reports submitted to the local Relief Committee by workers specially deputed to investigate, I was satisfied that the work was proceeding on systematic lines. In pursuance of lines chalked out by the Committee, four relief centres have already been opened and are in working order. This is only the beginning and very much more remains to be done, for which financial aid is urgently needed. I learn that only Rs. 3,000 have been so far collected while the minimum need for distributing rice is not less than Rs. 20,000. It is a question of giving rice to the starving. I expect that all Congressmen will take it as a paramount duty to concentrate all their efforts in relieving this distress in these parts, by contributing their mite either to Mr. Keshawain, the President of the Sirsi Siddapur Ryots Relief Committee, Sirsi, or to Sjt. R. R. Divakar, Dharwar.

Rugby.—The Colonial Office announces that in consequence of the forth-coming retirement of Sir Gilbert Grindle, Sir John Shuckburg will succeed him as Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Colonies and Mr. A. C. Parkinson will become Assistant Under-Secretary.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The prolonged session of Parliament which began last October, will adjourn for the summer recess on Friday.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The new Supermarine Rolls Royce S.B. seaplane, one of the two machines built for competing in this year's Schneider Trophy contest, will make its first flight this week if weather is suitable.—B.O.W.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakodate Maru	5393	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
xTango ,,	5893	1st Aug.	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@22Sep.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Asukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 ,,	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Aiyo Maru	2200	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
Chichibu Maru	22000	2 Sept.	8 Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Heijin Maru	26th July	4th Aug.
Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept
Shunko ,,	9th Sept	22nd ,,

For particulars apply to:—
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(Incorporated in Japan.)
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Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

AMERICAN COTTAN MARKET.

SOUTH SELLING ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Crop Progress Satisfactory

Bombay, July 29.

American cotton crop is making a satisfactory progress and weather continues favourable. The month of July passed without any important deterioration and although there are some complaints about boll-weevil, it seems that even making usual allowance for normal crop damage, the crop is likely to be a big one. The annual consumption has now declined to about 11 million bales and at present the mill industry of America and Europe is again faced with adverse factors. Thus Southern farmers are inclined to hedge at least a portion of their expected crop. This selling is now depressing prices. Unless weather becomes decidedly unfavourable or weevil menace becomes acute, nedge selling is likely to keep on increasing. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was weak on absence of buying, while selling is stimulated by more favourable weather and favourable crop conditions. The market closed at a decline of 24 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 8.55c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and cosed at a decline of 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 8.41c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady with quotations unchanged. New York market opened poor failing to give any lead. Tone however was steadier although business continues on a small side. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points to 4.78 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 4 points and Egyptian cotton prices lost 3 to 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was easy and prices recorded a fall of 41 to 57 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Business in spot cotton this week has generally been on the quiet side. In the Futures section apathetic conditions have prevailed and until the European Financial and political chaos is more clarified, there will be little evidence of returning confidence. Generally watner conditions and crop news have been favourable and prices continue to move in a downward direction, occasional references to weevil infestation in parts of the cotton belt having no effect. The market for Egyptian cotton has been narrow and easily affected.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—Buyers during the week under review have generally continued to show the utmost caution in view of the falling prices for raw cotton, and although a moderate amount of enquiry has come to hand, actual business has continued to be disappointing. As fa as India is concerned, no substantial quantity of business has been moving, while China has been purchasing sparingly and other markets have provided only a small miscellaneous turnover.

Yarns:—In yarns of both American and Egyptian descriptions nothing of importance has transpired.

PRIVATE CABLES.

NEW YORK, July 27:—

December Highest 9.29 (10-05 a.m.); Lowest 9.04 12-12 p.m.)

NEW YORK, July 28:—

December Highest 9-10 (10-24 a.m.); Lowest 9.40 (2-12 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 27th instant:—

9 a.m. Garside Service Bureau cables:—

"Estimated world consumption of American cotton:—

Consumption for June 1930/31 539,000 and 1929/30 837,000.

Consumption for the season to the end of June 10,221,000, 12,-148,000. The mill situation in the U.S., Great Britain and the continent of Europe is reported to have become worse."

12-38 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight to moderate rainfall in Mississippi. Weather cooler.

2-23 p.m.: NEW YORK Cables:—Bear pressure, liquidation, fears of bearish Bureau lack incentive invite speculative support.

8-38 p.m.: NEW YORK:—Hedge selling taken by shorts covering trade.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following cables:—

(1) "Cotton weather favourable, uncertain political situation hampers trade.'

(2) "Southern hedges appearing, poor trade demand."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 28th instant:—

8-28 a.m.:—Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Ample rainfall in South-west Oklahoma, no insect damage, plants growing fine, condition 75 per cent.

11-36 a.m.: Liverpool market eased after the opening on scattered long liquidation, lack of offtake; small market.

12-25 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation, warm. Weather favourable.

2-10 p.m.: Favourable crop comment, record carryover, fear of crop excess thirteen million bales intensifying bearish feeling. Expect downward tendency.

3-05 p.m.: Textiles quiet, prices slightly lower. Cotton general selling stimulated by favourable weather and good crop accounts. Market looks lower unless crop picture changes.

8-55 p.m.: Scattered general selling on good weather.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Owing to very good crop accounts, nearness of crop movement, general depression outside conditions, we expect a gradual decline.

REUTER'S CABLE: New York market was weak on absence of buying, while selling is stimulated by more favourable weather and favourable crop conditions."

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 4.92

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 180, equal to 4.09

Difference 83 pts. equal to Rs. 37

New York May (Close) 9.37 equal to 4.63

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 180, equal to 4.09

Difference 59 pts. equal to Rs. 25.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK—

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 60, May 47 (American points).

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cables:—

(1) "Messrs. J. Khan & Co., Dallas, Texas, cable crop prospects excellent."

(2) "Reaction possible after recent fall would buy moderately, but only with view to taking small profits."

(3) WEATHER CABLE:—Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Warm. Weather favourable."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 28.

October	8.67—.24
December	8.90—.24
January	9.01—.25
March	9.21—.25
May	9.37—.26
Middling Spot	8.55—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 28.

October	8.66—.25
December	8.88—.25
Middling Spot	8.41—.25

NEW YORK.
New York, July 28.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	8.84
January	9.13
March	9.37

New York. Noon Call.

October	8.78
January	9.13
March	9.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 28.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 28.

	Opening	Closing
July	4.68	4.64—.01
August		4.64—.04
September		4.67—.04
October	4.75	4.72—.04
November		4.75—.04
December		4.79—.04
January	4.87	4.83—.05
February		4.87—.05
March	4.96	4.92—.05
April		4.96—.05
May	5.04	5.00—.05
June		5.03—.05
July		5.07—.05
Middling Spot		4.78—.12

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 28.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.99
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.14
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.29
Oomra, Good	3.54
Oomra, Fully Good	3.69
Oomra, Fine	3.84
Bengal, Good	3.39
Bengal, Fully Good	3.49
Bengal, Fine	3.59
Scinde, Fully Good	3.49
Scinde, Fine	8.59
Scinde, Superfine	3.69

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 29.

Disappointing and declining advices from New York market had an unfavourable effect on our market. Broacn A./M. opened at Rs. 180/8 and improved to Rs. 181/4 on short covering but prices again declined to Rs. 180 on liquidation by tired bulls. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 9 points and prices in our market declined to Rs. 179/8. Towards the close prices rallied a little and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 170/4.
Broach A./M. 180.
Oomra D./J. 154/8.
Bengal D./J. 134.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 29.

October	121.60—5.30
January	121.40—4.00

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 29.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days.	This year.
Khandesh		323,559
Central India	134	337,516
Barsi and Nagar	118	168,715
Hyderabad-Gaorani		85,074
Berar	1,033	587,284
Central Provinces	160	371,618
Total Oomras	1,445	1,873,166
Dholera	38	278,848
N.W. Provinces		92,526
Rajputana	176	52,032
Sind-Punjab	106	122,329
Broach	276	299,951
Coompta & Dharwar	472	90,881
Westerns-Northerns	179	47,444
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		41,591
Persian		650
American		134,656
Egyptian & African		313,835
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		407
Total	2,692	3,348,390

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 29.
1st Sept. to 23rd July.
In full-pressed Bales.

27-7-31

		This year.
Europe		575,790
Japan & China	12,306	1,694,488
Coast Ports		21,912
Up-country by Rail		210,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		75,417
Total	12,306	2,577,659

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 29.

	Bales.
Central India	134
Barsi-Nugger	118
Berar	1,033
Central Provinces	160
Dhollera	38
Rajputana	176
Sind-Punjab	106
Broach	276
Compta-Dharwar	472
Westerns-Northerns	179
Cotton	2,690
	Cwts.
Wheat	33,675
Linseed	2,735
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	203
Gingellyseeds	2,025
Poppyseeds	332
Groundnuts	14,703
Castorseeds	5,850
Rice	798
Myrabollams	1,530
Cottonseeds	1,838
Gram	1,123
Joowar	3,211
Barley	115
Bajree	686
	Tons.
Coal	179

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	3	9
Silver Ready	43	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	9	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	5	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.
Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.

Bombay, July 29.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 34/10 Highest Rs. 34/11 Lowest Rs. 34/7 Closing Rs. 34/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 34/14 Highest Rs. 35/2.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Call Money 5 per cent.

3 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent.

Closing Rs. 35/1/6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 28.	
Estimated Spot Sales	3,000 bales
Sales for Export	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50 bales

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug. 15 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 July.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 September

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 728 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-3/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/8 28th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 28th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.90 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.79 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.89 28th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 25th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 11/16 25th inst. 12 15/16 28th inst.

Silver London Forward 12 11/16 25th inst. 12 15/16 28th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 5/8 25th inst. 28 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 3 1/2 p.c. 25th inst. 3 1/2 p.c. 28th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 p.c. 25th inst. 4 3/8 p.c. 28th inst.

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 28.

Sakellaridis, July	6.89
September	7.05
October	7.20
November	7.30
January	7.50
March	7.67
May	7.81
F.G.F. Spot	7.25

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
July 28.

July sh. 3-9-3/4d. up 1/4d.
October sh. 4-0 1/4d —1/8d.
Decemper sh. 4-2 3/8d. —1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July dollars 50-7/8 —5/8.
September dollars 50-3/4 —3/8.
December dollars 55 —3/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

July £ 9.
Market—quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

September 12.08 —12.
October 12.18 —17.
Market—quiet

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

August sh. 16/4-1/2d. —1-1/2d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 16/9.
Market—quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

September 1.44 —1.
December 1.48 —1.
March 1.53 —1.
Market—steady

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices declined on Commission House selling and favourable weather in the North-west, but later advanced on unfavourable crop reports in the North-west. Closed barely steady."

LINSEED.

"At the lower price there has been a fair demand for this commodity from the Continent, but sellers are now showing more reserve."

LINSEED OIL.

"The demand for consumption purposes has been on a limited scale."

WHEAT.

"Buyers of this commodity have shown a reserved attitude owing to the bearish crop outlook. A large trade, however, is reported in Australian wheat direct to the far east."

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SMALL BUSINESS WITH PRICES IRREGULAR

Uncertain Feeling

Bombay, July 29.

In sympathy with the weakness showed by the raw cotton market the share market opened with a quiet tone. There was some important liquidation by a prominent broker. Bombay buying opened at Rs. 685 and after narrow fluctuations closed at the opening rate. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 347/8, but declined to Rs. 341/12 on selling pressure Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 371/4 and ruled steady. There was more budli business to-day but the premiums were narrow and dyeings were paid Rs. 1/4, Fazal Re. 1 and Burmas Rs. 1/8. This shows that there is no accumulation of weak long interest.

The persistent decline in the prices of raw cotton has created an uncertain feeling among the operators.

Beneficial rains are reported from most of the districts but low prices of commodities and uncertain political outlook of Central Europe are discouraging buyers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 29.

Bombay Dyeing 685; 86; 83; 85
Century 237; 33; 34; 33
Colaba N. 94
Crescent N. 60
Fazul 348; 45; 46; 42
Indore 342; 41
Madhowji N. 15
Nagpur 348; 45
New Great 133; 30
Pearl 216; 11
Simplex 662; 60
Swadeshi 268; 67
Burma 373; 69
Hydro 109; 8-2
Tram 101-14; 160; 1-14
Deff. 285
Ord. 22-6; 21-14; 22-2
Bundi 13; 12-14
Indian 151; 50
Katni Ord. 158
Alcock 210-10

MILLS.
Bombay, July 29.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	685/10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	233-2
500 Central India P.	430-0
100 Central India	345-10
100 Colaba	94-6
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	60
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	342-8
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	341-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	2-3
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	26-4
250 Laxmi	335
100 Madhowji	15-0
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sasson	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95-0
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	150
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	118-2
250 Pearl	211-4
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1590-0
250 Simplex	60-10
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	267-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20-0
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1320-0
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-8
50-25 Central	15-0
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
500 Imperial	907-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	22-8
100-50 India	81-9
5 Union	3-2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-14
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	150-0
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	637-8
100 Katni	158-12
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	153-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	16-6
200-100 Oriental	1692-8
10 Vulcan	5-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970-0
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bombay Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram	101-14
100 Tata Hydro P.	102.3
100 Tata Hydro	108-2
1000 Tata Power P.	1100
1000 Tata Power	392-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	307-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	43-12
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	570-0

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-2
30 Tata Steel D.	285-0
75 Tata Steel	22-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	210-10
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	181-4
50 Bom. Telephone	31-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma O'd	369-6
50 Bom. Burma New	133-12
100 In. Bleaching	132-8
15 Scindia	5-11-0
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931

HOW REVENUE IS COLLECTED IN BARDOLI

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Statements Of Frightened Women.

PARDI VILLAGE SURROUNDED

(From Our Correspondent).
SURAT, July 26.

After the Bawaji, the house of a woman named Jashoda, in Vagech village was raided. She had already paid Rs. 70. She closed herself in the house through fright and was watching what was taking place. In her statement she says: "The police started forcibly pushing the doors with wicks and lathies. The bolt of the door gave way. Thereupon, I pressed the door by means of a big piece of wood and the door could not be opened. The police got tired of pushing it any further. Now, they tried to get an axe from the neighbours' house. It could not be had. They climbed my neighbour's house to see if an entrance could be found in my house. But the wall disappointed them. They turned their attention towards the back door. But there was a straight wall and they came back. When the police were looking at the back-door, I opened the front door and ran away. I am terribly trembling all this time."

The police entered the house. The daughter of the woman was still inside. The key of the box was demanded from her. The girl replied that the box was open and they could take away the treasure hidden inside it! The box was opened. Beddings were taken out. Bedsteads, clothes and all the articles were thrown out of the house. The girl was sitting on the swing, but the police untied it."

Afterwards the woman was brought before the District Collector. She entreated him. The Police and the circle Inspector began to scold her.

"Pay Rs. 50 this very moment. If you will come to pay in the evening, you shall have to pay the arrears to a pie, otherwise you shall be fined." The woman borrowed Rs. 40 from her relatives.

The following figures show her state of affairs:—

She produced 5 maunds of Jawari; 18 maunds of paddy; 40 maunds of cotton; 6,000 small bundles of hay from 21 bighas of cultivation and all the produce was worth Rs. 135. There are three members in her family; a pair of bullocks; 2 buffaloes and 2 calves. Her household expenses including those of the cattle comes to Rs. 205. Over and above this, she had paid Rs. 70 as land revenue; bought a buffalo for Rs. 62: this makes the total of Rs. 340 of her expenditure; that means her expense is Rs. 135 more than her total produce from the land. She had obtained Rs. 175 on interest from a money-lender. She maintains herself from this money and from this very sum she paid Rs. 40 to the Collector.

ANOTHER PITIABLE STORY

Another woman from this village had also a similar experience. Her husband was out. She, her mother-in-law and sister-in-law only were present. They bolted the doors and shut themselves inside. She states:—

"The police broke the hedge of my neighbour in order to enter our back-door. The door was forcibly knocked." Afterwards the old woman was taken to the Collector. The old woman said. "My son will come to-morrow and he will pay the money." Yet the police came in and threw out a chair, table, bedstead, etc. My cupboard was locked. A policeman forcibly opened it. Seeing this one of the village people got pity for the victim, and paid Rs. 40 on her behalf to get relieved of the troubles.

A third woman of Vaghech has also to tell a similar story.

"The police came unto the back door of my house. From the adjoining stable in the same house, they came near my kitchen with big lathis, umbrellas and shoes. I inquired about their caste and requested them to go out. They stodd in the front room of my house and started threatening me to pay money." She was also taken to the Collector. He demanded money. The old woman said that her son had gone to Surat and he would pay it after his return.

"The Collector said, 'That won't do. Bring money.' Thereupon I again said, 'Who can bring money and from where without my son?' Then Mr. Dahyabhai, Circle Inspector, threatening me said, 'Get up, you old woman, and pay up the money, otherwise your goods will be attached. Look there, the police are already going to your house. They will completely empty your house?' The party of the policemen immediately began to run. I reached my house afterwards from the back. But before I arrived the police had taken out two bedsteads from the house."

A relative of the woman then paid Rs. 40 on her behalf.

PARDI SURROUNDED BY POLICE.

Mr. Dave, the Awalkarkun, raided Pardi on the 21st instant. Mr. Sheik, the Sub-Inspector of Police, accompanied him with a party of 21 policemen. Five more police, permanently posted at Khoj, increased the strength of the force. The police Patel, the Talati and Vethias joined them. Responsible village people give the following description of the manner of surrounding the village at dawn of day.

"The village was surrounded by these people before we got up early morning and every entrance was guarded by the police. Our important work at present is of planting rice; we were starting on our work but the guards stopped us from leaving the village. Even our cattle were not allowed to go out for grazing. Our bullocks were stopped from going to drink water at the outside well. Some of the Khatedars of our village had paid up their full revenue; even they were not allowed to go. One of them complained about it to the Awalkarkun who prepared a list of such Khatedars and ordered the police to permit only them to go. Some Khatedars were called at the village thana. They were threatened."

At last people were made to pay something. But how could they procure the money?

"Sjt. Jaga Morar of our village sold 4 bighas of his land for Rs. 1,215 and paid it to his money-lender. We had to go to the very money-lender and brought money after great pressure."

"If planting of paddy is delayed only by a day and unfortunately it stops raining, planting is an impossibility for the whole year, all the men, women and labourers together of the village can plant paddy in about 40 bighas in a day. Those who were granted permission to go out in fields yesterday only planted paddy in about 7 bighas."

One Dubla who grazes all the cattle of the village was ordered by the police not to take them out that day. Vithalbhai Chhibhai is not a Khatedar, yet he was threatened and made to run about in search of money. A policeman was sent with him. Vithalbhai was, however, called back. The Sub-Inspector of Police then ordered two policemen to take him to the Thana. He was made to sit there for quarter of an hour. At last this non-Khatedar was allowed to go his way.

THREATS.

The following is the general complaint of the whole village. "I was taking my bullocks to the pond. The police stopped me and said that their order was to prohibit all cattle from being taken out. Often and often people were called by the officers and we got disgusted. One farmer says 'I was called four or five times, threatened and disturbed in my agricultural work.' One brought Rs. 50 on interest. He was threatened: "Why did you bring only so little."

"This amount is recovered as fine only. Go and search for more." A policeman accompanied him. Twice or thrice he was sent for.

"A boy of 14 was also not spared. He procured money on interest and paid. Another Khatedar was removed to the Thana. He was detained there for a pretty long time. His daughter got frightened and feared her father would be beaten. Her husband had sent some money for her private use from South Africa. She ran with that money to rescue her father. The father was allowed to leave the Thana."

Few more examples of threatening words and we close the chapter:

'If you will not bring money, we shall take you to Bardoli and you shall be made alright.'

'Bring money, you crooked people are not going to improve without dealing you severe lathi blows?"

Some money was exacted from Khoj, too. Hansji Bhikha could not see another way but to sell two and half bighas of his land to maintain 21 men in all including inmates of his house and his dublas. Dullabh Jeram and Chhana Naran had to sell 3 and 2 3/4 bighas of their lands respectively.

MAGISTRATE ON WAR PATH.

Threat To Suspend Picketing

MR C R ACHARYAS APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, July 29.

The Collector of Tanjore in the course of a communication to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari now in Rangoon, says that a number of pickets have already been charged, and if any more incidents happen, he will direct that picketing should be suspended.

Mr. Rajagopalachari in reply says that the Collector should not accept one-sided story advises the latter to obtain report from local leaders of position and responsibility before taking any action.

In the course of an appeal, Mr. Rajagopalachari asks the Congressmen to avoid excitement, while picketing and help the volunteers. He says that the best thing to prevent framing of false charges is for respectable men and women to give up the usual reserve and other work and personally picket some time.

"We need not worry over the illegal traffic connived at by officials. This cannot go long. It is only a temporary attemp to break our morale," concludes Mr. Rajagopalacari.

ATTACHMENTS AT PACHPUR

Sequel To Punitive Tax

(From Our Correspondent).
BELGAUM, July 26.

With regard to the punitive tax to the tune of Rs. 1,210-12-0 imposed on the villagers of Pachapur (in the Belgaum District) under section 25-A of the Bombay District Police Act for cutting toddy trees belonging to private persons during the Civil Disobedience Movement, it is understood that after a long interval attachments by the authorities are now again going on in Pachapur for the recovery of damages as due in this behalf from the inhabitants of that place.

WANT OF BIDDERS.

In this connection it will be remembered that the sales of property attached some months back from the Pachapur villagers were held on the 15th instant in the Hukeri Mamlatdar's Court, but for want of bidders the sales were postponed for a month.

This case, it may also be stated, has already been referred to Mahatma Gandhi for requesting Government to reconsider their decision.

"NAUTILUS" SAILS FOR THE ARCTIC.

RUGBY, July 28.

The submarine "Nautilus" with the explorer Sir Hubert Wilkins aboard left Plymouth to-day for the Arctic via Bergen.—B. O. W.

Khan Saheb Nasarwanji Curshedji Cama, who recently retired from service, rendered useful service during Plague operations as Medical Officer in Segregation Camps. He joined the Excise Department in 1903. He is an old member of the Poona Volunteer Rifles and holds Long Service Medal and a War Service Medal.

TRADE IN BOYCOTTED MILL CLOTH

Merchants Promise To Stop It

(From A Correspondent.)

RANNIBENUR, July 25.

Ranibenur is a big centre of foreign and boycotted mill cloth trade in Southern India. The Marwaris of this place are the whole sale dealers in cloth of Vishnu and Laxmi Mills of Sholapur and Buckingham Mills of Madras. The existing stock is worth nearly 2 laqhs with foreign cloth worth Rs. 20,000. The merchants had given a pledge to the K. P. C. C. in February that they would not order from then on any boycotted and foreign mill cloth. Inspite of the pledge, they ordered from the boycotted mill cloth worth nearly a lakh in March. They were warned many a time, but in vain.

SUCCESSFUL PICKETING.

On Saturday the 18th, peaceful picketing was started with 25 volunteers. For the first two days, the merchants were not all affected being whole sale dealers. They tried their utmost to despatch their goods stealthily by night. Mysore State is the chief Consumer of the boycotted mill cloth from this place. Appeals were issued to the consumers in Mysore State. For the last five days volunteers have been vigilant all the 24 hours of the day. Not an inch of cloth allowed to go out. In the beginning when the Congress Secretaries approached the merchants, they would not even condescend to speak with them. Now they have fully realized the strength of the Congress and trying to bring about a compromise. Pending this the merchants have promised to stop the trade. Daily meetings are held in different quarters of the town. The campaign is conducted under the auspices of the Dharwar D. C. C.

Two days back, the Nawab Savanur had sent a word to the President of Dharwar D. C. C. that there is no State order to that effect and has requested our President to have an interview regarding the matter. It seems he is afraid of publicity. He has announced at Savnar that British subjects might come and go with any kind of dress.

TRIAL OF SJT. M. SASTRIAR.

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, July 26.

For the last three months Sjt. Mahadeva Sastriar of Benares was doing temperance work in Kolar, both by lectures and peaceful picketing, at the toddy and liquor shops. He was arrested by the police.

The town observed a hartal. The trial of Sjt. Sastriar under Sections 341 and 448 I.P.C. began on the 21st instant and it has created a great sensation in Kolar town. More than 500 people gathered near the Court that day. Some of the volunteers who were carrying the tri-coloured national flag were roughly handled by the police. The National flag was snatched away and torn into pieces by the police In spite of this provocation, the volunteers remained non-violent. The trial is proceeding.

DEVIDAS GANDHI IN PESHAWAR

CAME TO WATCH RED SHIRT MOVEMENT

Visits Offices In Rural Area

(From Our Correspondent.)
PESHAWAR, July 28.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi reached Peshawar last night. It is authoritatively learnt that he has come to keenly watch the Red Shirt movement. He visited the Afghan Youth League office, in company of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, was greeted by Red Shirt volunteers with "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Islam Zindabad". Subsequently he visited the Congress office accompanied by Abdul Ghafar Khan and Khurshedben. He was given a hearty reception by the local Congress leaders, prominent amongst whom were Ali Ejulkhan Pur Bakhsh, Vice-President, and General Secretary Provincial Congress, Sayed Qasimjan, President District Congress, Pandit Amirchand Ch. Mohdyusuf, members of the Provincial Congress, and others. Congress volunteers saluted and greeted him with "Inquilab Zindabad," and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai". He had a private talk with leaders for half an hour. Afterwards, visiting several Red Shirt offices in the rural area, he proceeded to Utmanzai.

DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER

Dutch Doctor's Claim ...

RUGBY, July 28.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign authorities have been investigating the claim by Dr. Bendien Zeist of Holland to have discovered a method of diagnosing cancer. As a result of tests made they state that Dr. Bendien's discovery appears to "mark definite advance on cancer research." Under rigorous conditions 21 specimens were tested. Five were taken from cancerous patients, two from normal people and 14 from patients with other diseases. Dr. Bendien correctly diagnosed five specimens known to be from cancerous patients and two taken from normal individuals. In addition he diagnosed one of remainder as cancerous.

Further investigations of this case in London proved that this diagnosis also was correct. The Campaign authorities emphasise that some time must elapse before the full value of the method can be obtained, and also that this blood test is for diagnosis and for diagnosis alone.—B. O. W.

WOOLLEN & WORSTED INDUSTRY ... ...

Question In Commons

LONDON, July 28.

Rugby—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, was asked in the Commons whether he would institute inquiry into the woollen and worsted industry and investigate measures for reducing the burdens involved in inflated capital charges in certain sections of the industry. He replied that reorganisation of this and other staple industries was receiving the constant attention of Government and a special inquiry, as suggested, was unnecessary.

Mr. Graham was also asked if he had now decided to seek powers to bring the iron and steel industry within the control of the public utility corporation, or if he had an alternative policy in view. He replied that negotiations with the industry concerned were continuing.—B. O. W.

NAGPUR NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, July 28.

"Prem Sandesh," a Marathi Book written by one R. W. Sadawarte of Karanja (Berar) has been proscribed by the local Government.

GRAIN COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO BE ABOLISHED.

It will be recalled that in February last, the local Government had decided to reduce the rates of grain compensation allowance payable to Subordinate Government servants with a view to combat the financial crisis. It has now been decided by them to abolish the allowance in question with effect from 1st August, 1931, in view of the heavy falls in prices. This applies to all departments except Jail.

"MALADMINISTRATION BY ALIEN BUREAUCRACY"

Malaviyaji On Agrarian Trouble In U. P,

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME

LUCKNOW, July 28.

A large attended public meeting was held this afternoon at Aminuddula Park, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the principal speaker of the evening, dwelt at length on the agrarian situation, tracing its causes and developments. Those causes, he said, lay deep in the financial maladministration of the country by the alien bureaucracy. The Government's tardy and niggardly action in announcing remissions had brought the agrarian crisis to a head in the United Provinces.

AGRARIAN COMMITTEE.

To substantiate this view the Pandit quoted speeches by the spokesman of landed aristocracy in the United Provinces Council last week. Pandit Malaviya regretted that the Governor should have held the Congress mainly responsible for the trouble. He agreed with His Excellency that the accepted basis of rentals had collapsed and welcomed the proposed appointment of an Agrarian Committee and hoped that it would not be purely a Council Committee. There should be representatives of tenants as well as landlords on the Committee. In order to ease the situation the Government should immediately suspend uncollected portions of rental and revenue demands for 1338 fasli and take steps to restore lands from which tenants had been ejected for non-payment of rents.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS

Pandit Malaviya referred to serious allegations against certain landlords and pressed for an enquiry. The Congress he asserted, had all along worked to bring about an amicable settlement between landlords and tenants. The Congress certainly could not afford to keep aloof when the peasantry which was the backbone of the nation was being crushed.

TYPICAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Congress stood for complete independence for India and typical representative Indian was one behind the plough. The Congress was not a peasant organisation but it was the duty of the Congress to better the condition of the tenantry. His personal view was that the landlord was a peasantry. This, however, was not the Congress view and Congress was keen on bringing about an amicable settlement between landlords and tenants. He was given to understand that the Government did not want the Congress to butt in between landlords and tenants.

NO REDRESS.

He would ask why the Government had not taken adequate and timely measures to ward off troubles between landlords and tenants before the Congress was forced to come in. There were allegations of brutal treatment of tenants and their womenfolk and no redress was forthcoming. Often even reports of excesses by the zemindars' men would not be recorded by police at thanas. What option had Congressmen, but to come into the field and share the tenants' sufferings. This indifference of officials towards serious allegations had certainly led Congressmen to think that the Government were not truly observing the Delhi terms. Mahatma Gandhi and others had to go to Simla to talk the matters over, but as yet no final settlement was forthcoming.

UNCERTAIN.

Mahatma Gandhi was due to sail within another three weeks, but as yet it was uncertain whether he should go or not.—A. P.

"PRATAP" EDITOR'S TRIAL.

Superintendent Of Police Cross-Examined.

CAWNPORE, July 28.

The case against St. Balkishen Sharma, Editor, "Pratap", under Section 124-A came up today before Captain Ibbotson, District Magistrate. The court room was guarded by civil, armed and mounted police. The accused was allowed bail on a personal bond of Rs. 1,000 with two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. A. Hoon, M.L.A., appeared for the accused.

SUPT. OF POLICE IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. H. G. Seward, Officiating Superintendent of Police, cross-examined by Mr. A. Hoon, M.L.A., defence counsel, said that he was not aware that the accused had taken active part in bringing about settlement of the agrarian question between peasants and Government. He admitted that the Congress had been trying to come to an agreement with Government regarding this question. He was not aware of any report having been made of the accused having gone to Naini Tal in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's visit there. Witness's impression was that Government had not taken sides in the matter of agrarian trouble. He had read about collision in districts between tenants and Zemindars. It had come to his knowledge that Congress had appointed a committee in three 'Tahsils' of Cawnpore but this was before his time. He was not aware of any case having been registered between Zemindar and tenant in the matter. He had not given any serious consideration to the question as to why the accused wrote the article except perhaps in pursuance of policy of this paper. He had heard of agrarian trouble in Allahabad, Fatepore, and to a less extent, he agreed there had been trouble in Gonda Bahraich Unao.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE SET UP.

The next witness Ayodhyaprasad Pathak, Sub-Inspector, District Intelligent Staff stated that he knew the accused from 1928. He could not say if tenants were in poverty due to fall in prices. Witness thought that agrarian agitation had been set up. He admitted that Government had made some remission in rent. He could not say whether it was necessary or not nor whether there was necessity for additional remission. He did not know whether the accused went with Mahatma Gandhi to Naini Tal. He did not know whether accused had interviewed Mr. Sale regarding the agrarian situation. So far as he knew the word Government or 'Sarkar' did not occur in article. He understood the word 'Naukarshahi' to mean Government machinery. He said Zilladars, Patwaries and Police form parts of that machine. He objected to these parts being called 'Chaltapurza'. In his opinion the article was not in the nature of an appeal. He did not think that the object of the article was to exhort three parties, Government Zemindars and tenants to adjust their differences.

The accused will file his written statement on 30th July. The case was adjourned till 7th August.—A. P.

PLOT TO BOMB OFFICIALS

Approvers Sensational Evidence

AMMEDABAD, July 29.

Babu Madhavji, approver, in the Ratan Pole Bomb Explosion Case that is proceeding in the court of Assistant Sessions Judge said that he was the captain of volunteers picketing the foreign cloth shops. He was manufacturing a bomb for killing Sergeant Green, but the bomb exploded injuring him severely. They had also intended to throw one bomb on the house of Khan Bahadur Variava, Deputy Police Superintendent. Both Sergeant Green and Khan Bahadur Variava were taking a prominent part in suppressing the non-co-operation movement. It was also suggested that they should set fire to Maneckchowk Police Station, but that suggestion was not accepted as volunteers picketing in the neighbourhood might be involved. —A. P.

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